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ABSTRACT

In 2000, 860,684 adults worldwide took 1 or more of the General Educational Development (GED) Tests, which was more than in any previous year except 1996. The number of adults completing the GED Test battery increased by 10% or more in eight U.S. jurisdictions and four Canadian jurisdictions. The volume of international testing increased by 85.7%. Of those adults completing the GED Test battery in 2000, more than 519,000 met their jurisdiction's score requirements. In 2000, only 1.5% of adults in North America who did not graduate from high school attempted to earn a high school credential by passing the GED Tests. The average age of adults worldwide taking the GED Tests was 24.7 years. Nearly one of every three GED credentials awarded in the United States was earned by a student aged 18 or younger. Two of every three adults tested reported taking the tests for further training and education beyond the high school level. The 8,071 adults receiving testing accommodations in 2000 was up more than 110% from the number in 1993. (Thirty tables/figures are included. A definition of geographic regions is appended along with lists of GED administrators, American Council on Education governing bodies, GED testing service staff, and selected GED publications.) (MN)

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ED 455 404

GED 2000 Statistical Report

Who took the GED?

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TESTING SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

GED

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Table of Contents

Foreword 1
Introduction 4
Gathering the Data 6
How to Use this Report 7
2000 Statistical Highlights 8

APPENDICES

Definition of Geographic Regions 37
GED Administrators 38
American Council on Education Governing Bodies 42
GEDTS Staff 45
Selected GED Publications 46

TABLES

1 GED Test Battery Completion and Credentials Issued: Percent Change from 1999 to 2000 10
2 Testing Volumes 12
3 Number of People Tested and Percentages, by Age Group 14
4 Number of Credentials Issued and Percentages, by Age Group 16
5 Number of People Tested, by Edition 18
6 Volume of Special Testing Accommodations 20
7 Highest Grade Completed 22
8 Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active-Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests 24
9 Credentials Issued, 1990 and 1996–2000; Percent Change, 1990–2000; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971 26
10 Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction 28
11 Trends in GED Testing, 1949–2000 30
12 GED Passing Score Requirements: Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard in 2000 31
13A Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Raised in 1997 32
13B Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Not Raised in 1997 33
14 Policies for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction 34

FIGURES

1 Number of People Who Completed GED Test Batteries in 1999 and 2000, by Region 11
2 Percentage and Number of People Who Completed the GED Test Batteries in 2000, by Region 13
3 Number and Percentage of People Who Took the GED Tests in 2000, by Age Group 15
4 Percentage of GED Credentials Issued in 2000, in the United States, Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada, by Age Group 17
5 Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–2000 19
6 Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–2000) and Number of Persons Requesting SLD Accommodations (1990–2000) 21
7 Number and Percentage of People Who Took the GED Tests in 2000, by Highest Grade Completed 23
8 Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study, Compared with Total Number Tested, 1961–2000 25
9 Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1990 and in 2000, by Region 27
10 Number and Percentage of Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region 29
11 Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials, Compared with Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–2000 30
12 Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements in the United States, Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada 31
13A Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where GED Score Standard Was Raised 32
13B Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where GED Score Standard Was Not Raised 33
14 Percentage of Jurisdictions, by Minimum GED Score Requirements, in the United States, Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada 35

Foreword

by Joan Chikos Auchter, Executive Director, GEDTS

Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future.

—President John F. Kennedy, address in Frankfurt, West Germany, June 25, 1963

As we publish this report, the GED Testing Program stands with one foot firmly planted in the past and present (the 1988 Series GED Tests) and the other foot ready to step into the future: the 2002 Series GED Tests. Successfully managing the requirements of both test domains until the transition in January 2002 will require sophisticated balancing skills by all who are administering the program.

Past and Present: 1988 Series GED Tests

Many challenges face both the adults taking the GED Tests and the GED staff members administering the testing program before December 2001, the final date for the 1988 GED Tests. Based on past experience, we are predicting a significant increase in the number of adults taking the tests before December, similar to previous increases before announced changes either in the GED Tests or in the score requirements for passing the tests. It was no surprise that in 2000, more adults worldwide took one or more of the GED Tests (860,684) than in any previous year except 1996 (867,802), just before the GED Testing Service raised the minimum passing score on the GED Tests battery.

In addition to releasing the new GED Tests in January 2002, GEDTS has announced that scores on the 2002 Series GED Tests may not be combined with partial scores earned on any previous series of GED Tests. Therefore, jurisdictional GED staff members are busy informing new GED candidates that they must pass all five tests in the 1988 GED Tests battery by December 2001, after which all partial battery test scores will be discarded. Previous candidates with passing scores on one or more of the five tests are being contacted as well, to inform them of the limited time remaining to earn a GED credential based on these 1988 GED Tests results.

In 2000, several jurisdictions initiated local marketing efforts regarding the December 2001 deadline for 1988 GED Tests battery completion. Joan Myers, Ohio GED Administrator, reports that her state began preparations for the 2002 Series GED Tests with an 18-month awareness campaign. Since July 2000, Ohio GED Examiners have actively promoted and advertised the availability of GED Test administration dates. Between July and December 2000, Ohio GED Examiners contacted all previous candidates with scores on one or more GED Tests and encouraged them to complete the 1988 GED Test battery before the deadline. In response to these initiatives, Ohio realized a 13.5 percent increase in the number of adults completing the GED Tests battery in 2000 (25,076), compared to the number who did so in 1999 (22,099).

According to GED Administrator Lisa F. Schwendau, Kentucky also initiated an active campaign by strategically displaying "Complete Your GED by December 2001" posters at all learning centers. In addition, the state GED office sent postcards to more than 39,000 adults identified in state computer records as having incomplete scores for the GED Tests battery. As a result of this promotion, Kentucky reported a 13.1 percent increase in the number of adults completing the battery in 2000 (16,705), compared to the number reported in 1999 (14,773).

By the time the *GED 2001 Statistical Report* is released next year, many other jurisdictions will

continued from page 1

have initiated 2001 completion campaigns and are likely to report increases similar to those in Ohio and Kentucky. The number of adults completing the GED Tests battery should reach an all-time high. In addition, there should be a significant increase in the number of adults who are first time candidates in 2001. Each GED Administrator and Examiner has much to accomplish before the 1988 GED Tests are phased out. Scheduling adequate test administration dates for those adults who wish to take and complete the 1988 series of GED Tests prior to December 31, 2001, will be a challenge at each of the 3,400 Official GED Testing Centers worldwide.

Future: 2002 Series GED Tests

As societal needs continue to change, so do the GED Tests. Designed to move the GED Testing Program into the 21st century, the 2002 Series GED Tests are the fourth generation of tests to be developed during our 59-year history. The GED Tests are evolving to reflect systemic educational change, as reported in the 1999 publication, *Alignment of National and State Standards: A Report by the GED Testing Service* (pp. 8–9).

"It is important to keep in mind that these standards are three-tiered—requiring national, state, and local acceptance," the report stated. "In the United States alone, there are 15,000 local school districts, 50 state boards of education (plus the District of Columbia), and the federal Department of Education. To these, we must also add the standard reform movements in Canada and the territories. GEDTS is charged with mirroring the core content and performance standards reflected by these systems in the year 2001 and beyond.

"As an added challenge, by setting the standard on the performance of graduating seniors, the GED Testing Service establishes as a standard what graduating seniors know and can do, not what they should know and do," the report concluded.

New standards lead to new assessments. We are convinced that the 2002 Series GED Tests will meet our ultimate goal of developing a valid and reliable assessment tool to measure whether adults can demonstrate the skills and knowledge associated with a four-year high school program of study in the core academic disciplines. We have evaluated the standards, built the assessment, and systematically informed the public of these changes.

One critical step in preparing test-takers for the 2002 Series GED Tests is to prepare the instructional system for the necessary pedagogical changes. Modifications of teacher training and classroom practices linked to these assessments must work in concert if we are to prepare adults to succeed. To achieve this goal, we have participated in a collaborative effort different in scope from anything attempted in the past.

In April and May 2001, the Office of Vocational and Adult Education of the U.S. Department of Education co-sponsored a GED "Train the Trainer" Institute with the GED Testing Service and the National Adult Education Professional Development Consortium (NAEPDC). The training sought to prepare professional developers and instructional specialists from each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States to return home and implement jurisdictional training of teachers. The program consisted of two three-day national training institutes, designed specifically as train-the-trainer sessions, to enable all participants to conduct workshops for teachers, as well as new train-the-trainer workshops.

The Office of Vocational and Adult Education contracted with the staff of InterActive Training Solutions (ITS) of Orlando, Florida, to lead the teacher training. In addition, GEDTS developed and disseminated a one-hour training PowerPoint presentation on the 2002 Series GED Tests. More than 100 participants successfully completed the training. Another 30 individuals, representing publishers and other independent instructional organizations, attended a second GED train-the-trainer

session in May. Between the separate sessions in April and May, participants began to disseminate their new knowledge by conducting at least 116 training sessions. A clear commitment exists in the nation and the individual jurisdictions to pursue this reform, which augurs well for the success of adults taking the 2002 Series GED Tests.

The only way to predict the future is to have power to shape the future.

—Eric Hoffer
The Passionate State of Mind

The GED Testing Program holds a unique position in the education arena. The GED Tests were not developed for a particular slice of society defined by age, race, ethnicity, or gender. Our audience is a diverse one. For instance, a significant number of adults who take the GED Tests did not attend public school in the United States. Over the past decade, the number of individuals who have been home-schooled has increased from 250,000 in 1990 to an estimated 1 million (1999). Other adults may have attended nonchartered/non-tax-supported schools whose diplomas may not be recognized by individual states. Still others are immigrants to this country, for the United States continues to attract about two-thirds of the world's total immigration.

Regardless of the reason, individuals without a high school credential require a valid method to validate their skills and knowledge. The GED Tests have been developed for this express purpose: to provide an opportunity to adults who lack a high school credential, for whatever reason. This credential must be earned by demonstrating the skills and knowledge of a four-year high school program of studies in the core academic disciplines.

For the vast majority of GED candidates, earning a GED high school credential is a choice, not a requirement. Each year for the past decade, approximately 800,000 adults have made that choice, with about half a million able to earn their GED diploma each year. In doing so, these GED graduates must meet or surpass the performance of two-thirds of traditional graduating high school seniors.

For successful candidates, passing the GED Tests and earning the GED credential has removed a barrier to future goals. This confirmation of achievement is important, for most test-takers worldwide (66.2 percent) intend to continue their education. For them, the GED Tests are not an educational end point, but the beginning of further education and lifelong learning—goals well in line with the need for continuous development created by the changing nature of work, emerging technologies, and global competition.

How successful these adults are in educational endeavors remains their personal responsibility. In any event, passing the GED Tests provides them with the opportunity to move their lives forward and achieve self-set goals. We take pride in dedicating this report to those who have passed the GED Tests, and we wish them success as they use their new powers to shape their futures.

In recognition of publishing *Who Took the GED? The GED 2000 Statistical Report*, we owe special thanks to those who used their talents to produce it. With dedication and experience, Debra Louallen-Cole has coordinated production and directed quality control activities. Sen Qi continued to refine and extend procedures for data analysis and verification and for producing tables and graphs. Special thanks to the talented staff of the American Council on Education's Division of External Affairs for designing, editing, and proofing this report. Once again, former GED Director Doug Whitney provided an insightful analysis of the tables, while Ben Justesen, Lyn Schaefer, Zenitta Jones, Fred Edwards, and Patricia Jones added their expertise to the review of the accuracy and presentation of the information. We offer our sincere appreciation to the GED Administrators (whose names appear on pages 38–41) and to the Chief Examiners who lead the program in the field—to serve the candidates and to collect and report the data that make this publication possible.

Introduction

The GED Tests certify the attainment of subject matter knowledge and skills associated with high school completion. The GED credential reflects the acquisition of academic skills and proficiencies widely viewed as necessary for social and economic advancement.

THE GED TESTING SERVICE

Joan Chikos Auchter, Executive Director

The Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests) provide adults who did not complete high school with an opportunity to earn a high school equivalency diploma. By taking and passing a series of five tests in Writing Skills, Social Studies, Science, Interpreting Literature and the Arts, and Mathematics, adults demonstrate that they have acquired a level of learning comparable to that of high school graduates.

The GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to provide returning World War II veterans who had not earned a high school diploma before entering military service with the opportunity to earn a high school credential. The purpose of the GED Tests, essentially unchanged for more than 59 years, is to measure the academic skills and knowledge developed in a four-year program of high school education in the core content areas of U.S. and Canadian high school curricula. Recognized nationwide in the United States and Canada by employers and institutions of higher learning, the GED program has served as a bridge to education and employment opportunities for millions of adults since 1942. More than 14 million people have earned high school equivalency diplomas since the program began. Each year, approximately 800,000 adults complete the GED Tests battery, and more than half a million obtain high school credentials based on passing the tests. About one in seven high school diplomas issued in the United States each year is based on the successful completion of the GED Tests.

A program of the American Council on Education's Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials, the GED Testing Service (GEDTS) develops the GED Tests and collects, produces, and disseminates research information on those who take, as well as those who pass, the GED Tests. In addition, the GEDTS contracts with more than 3,400 Official GED Testing Centers in the United States, Canada, and overseas to provide test materials and to monitor services to examinees. The GED Testing Program is jointly administered by the GED Testing Service of the American Council on Education and each participating state, provincial, or territorial department or ministry of education.

But the real story of GEDTS stems from the people it serves—the individuals who take the tests to fulfill their goals and aspirations.

For these individuals, the GED Tests truly represent a second opportunity. As you read this report, you will find that those who take the GED Tests are a richly diverse group. Some have recently left school. Others have been out of school for several years. While most people take the tests to qualify for further education, others hope that passing the GED Tests will encourage their children or grandchildren to stay in school.

Many adults who take the GED Tests are preparing to enter a community college or four-year university. In fact, each year approximately one out of 20 first-year college students has earned a GED diploma. GED graduates have achieved ambitious career goals, securing successful positions such as business professionals, office workers, mechanics, college professors, military leaders, writers, and artists.

THE CENTER FOR ADULT LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL CREDENTIALS

Susan Porter Robinson, Vice President and Director

Founded in 1942, the Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials pioneered the evaluation of education and training attained outside the classroom. For 59 years, the Center has championed the concept of lifelong learning through its three main program activities: high school credentialing, college credit recommendations, and educational recordkeeping.

High School Credentialing

Many adults who dropped out of high school have later acquired a comparable level of learning while on the job or at home. In an effort to help these adults earn a high school credential, the Center offers the Tests of General Educational Development (GED Tests). The GED Tests are a battery of examinations that measure the general academic skills and knowledge usually acquired in a four-year high school program of study. Passing scores on the tests are set so that examinees must perform as well as or better than 66 percent of the norm group of graduating high school seniors.

College Credit Recommendations

In step with its commitment to lifelong learning, the Center administers three programs that recommend credit for work-related education. The American Council on Education's College Credit Recommendation Service recommends college credit for workplace courses offered by business and industry, labor unions, associations, and government agencies, as well as for nationally recognized testing and certification programs. Its counterpart for the armed services, Military Programs, helps thousands of servicemembers and veterans earn credit for the college-level learning they've acquired while on active duty.

Educational Recordkeeping

To keep track of these college credit recommendations and other training, the Center offers three computerized recordkeeping services. The ACE Transcript Service offers adults a computerized record of their credit recommendations, including those made by the ACE College Credit Recommendation Service and Credit by Examination Program. The CEU Training Service provides a transcript service for adults who are pursuing continuing education units (CEUs) for professional development, career advancement, or state licensing requirements. Lastly, the Military Programs Division offers educational transcripting services for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps military personnel. Taken together, all of these transcripting systems help college and other officials recognize workplace learning along with the responsibilities and skills that registry participants gained while on the job.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Stanley O. Ikenberry, President

The American Council on Education (ACE), founded in 1918, is the nation's umbrella higher education association. ACE believes that equal educational opportunity and a strong higher education system are essential cornerstones of a democratic society. Its approximately 1,800 members include accredited, degree-granting colleges and universities from all sectors of higher education and other education and education-related organizations. ACE advances the interests and goals of higher and adult education in a changing environment by providing leadership and advocacy on important issues, representing the views of the higher and adult education community to policy makers, and offering services to its members.

Gathering the Data

The collection of data for the *GED Annual Statistical Report* is a joint responsibility of the General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS), GED Administrators, and GED Chief Examiners. This data collection is international in scope, requiring the cooperation of educators and testing professionals throughout North America and abroad.

Currently, more than 3,500 GED Testing Centers are in operation in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, nine U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and 11 participating Canadian provinces and territories, as well as on military bases in the United States and overseas, in correctional institutions, in Veterans Administration hospitals, and in Sylvan Learning (now Prometric®) Centers outside the United States and Canada.

In the fall of 2000, GEDTS and ACE staff began producing *Who Took the GED? The GED 2000 Annual Statistical Report*, and GEDTS updated its computer programs to generate the statistical tables. In February 2001, GED Administrators at the state, provincial, and territorial levels sent their jurisdictional reports to GEDTS. We at GEDTS checked the data for accuracy and entered this information into our national database. In March, preliminary tables were prepared and returned to the GED Administrators, who then reviewed, revised, and approved the final figures. During March and April, GEDTS updated all statistical databases to reflect the revisions. In April and May, we generated and edited all statistical tables, prepared graphs and text, and printed the final report.

The *GED 2000 Annual Statistical Report* presents tabulations of the numbers and percentages of all persons who took and passed the GED Tests in a calendar year within each participating jurisdiction. Procedures for collecting these data can differ greatly from one jurisdiction to another. For example, in a calendar year, Texas, California, and Michigan collect summary reports on thousands of examinees from hundreds of testing centers. In contrast, Guam, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island collect data on hundreds of examinees from a single center. Furthermore, some jurisdictions rely on computerized scoring and recordkeeping systems to generate these data, while others perform the tasks manually.

In reviewing the tables in *Who Took the GED? The GED 2000 Annual Statistical Report*, it is useful to bear in mind that local conditions—such as extreme weather—as well as a jurisdiction's policies, procedures, and education funding levels can influence the number of persons in a given year who take the GED Tests, complete the test battery, meet score requirements, and receive credentials. As we work to improve the quality, clarity, and usefulness of the data we collect, we encourage readers to write to us to suggest ways we can improve this report.

It is useful to bear in mind that local conditions—such as extreme weather—as well as a jurisdiction's policies, procedures, and education funding levels can influence the number of persons in a given year who take the GED Tests, complete the test battery, meet score requirements, and receive credentials. We encourage readers to write to us to suggest ways we can improve this report.

How to Use this Report

This report was developed with several audiences in mind. For those who rely on the statistical tables for program status and trend information, the tables and graphs provide comparisons across categories, jurisdictions, and years. This report provides photographs, expanded text, and informative captions to describe the program's purpose and the diversity of those who take the GED Tests.

We are all users of data and consumers of information. To make informed educational and policy decisions in this time of rapid social and economic change, we require accurate and up-to-date information about our programs. The General Educational Development Testing Service (GEDTS) has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED test-takers for every calendar year since 1958. In response to growing demands for more information about our program, we revised the *GED Annual Statistical Report* in 1993 to make it easier to read. The positive reactions of our readers to these revisions encouraged us to continue improving the usefulness and readability of this report. Plans and pilot projects are now under way to streamline and expand our data collection operations beginning with the new series of GED Tests, scheduled for release in January 2002.

Throughout this report, the term "GED test-taker" refers to people who have taken at least one of the five GED Tests. The term "GED completer" refers to people who have taken all five tests in the GED battery. The term "GED graduate" refers to people who have earned high school credentials based on passing all five tests in the GED battery. Since 1994, the *GED Annual Statistical Report* has included the number of persons completing the entire battery of five GED Tests. It is useful to note that about 13 percent of those who take the tests each year do not complete the entire battery. Thus, they may be counted again in subsequent years. GED test-takers must take and pass all five tests in order to meet their jurisdiction's score requirements for a high school equivalency credential. The number of persons completing all five tests in the battery provides the basis for calculating the pass rate for the program.

For readers new to the *GED Annual Statistical Report*, the data presented in Tables 1 through 14 provide summary information about those who take the GED Tests and the jurisdictions that administer those tests. Most tables summarize information for the United States, its Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, Canada, and GEDTS-administered programs, and also offer program totals. Readers can compare information across categories, jurisdictions, and years. Each table is arranged to provide data within the following umbrella topics: percent changes from 1999 to 2000 (Table 1); number tested, number completing tests, and number meeting score requirements (Table 2); people tested and credentials issued by age groups (Tables 3 and 4); special test editions and testing accommodations (Tables 5 and 6); formal education and future plans (Tables 7 and 8); trends in participation and credentialing (Tables 9 and 11); participation and credentialing rates (Table 10); and minimum score requirements and testing policies (Tables 12–14).

The names, addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses of the GED Administrators for the participating jurisdictions are included on pages 38 through 41.

2000 Statistical Highlights

TRENDS IN GED TEST-TAKING

- More adults worldwide took one or more of the GED Tests in 2000 (860,684) than in any previous year except 1996 (867,802), just before GEDTS raised the minimum passing score on the GED Tests battery (Table 2). Of those adults taking the tests, 747,617 completed the GED Tests battery in 2000, a decrease of only one-half percent from the previous year (Table 1). Participation since 1994 remains at the highest levels in the program's 59-year history. In 1990, only about 663,000 adults completed the GED Tests battery (Table 11).

- The number of adults completing the GED Tests battery increased by 10 percent or more in eight U.S. jurisdictions and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS): the Marshall Islands (36.3 percent), Virgin Islands (35.7 percent), North Dakota (22.2 percent), Northern Mariana Islands (22.2 percent), Ohio (13.5 percent), Kentucky (13.1 percent), Iowa (10.6 percent), and Louisiana (10.2 percent) (Table 1).

- Four Canadian jurisdictions reported GED Tests battery completion volume increases of 10 percent or more: Yukon Territory (65.8 percent), Prince Edward Island (27.1 percent), Ontario (17.1 percent), and Newfoundland (13.2 percent) (Table 1).

- The volume of international testing nearly doubled, increasing by 85.7 percent over the number of adults abroad who completed the GED Tests battery in 1999 (Table 1).

- For the second straight year, the U.S. military reported the greatest increases both of adults completing the GED Tests battery and of adults meeting their jurisdictions' passing requirements. Continental U.S. (CONUS) Military sites reported a 94.7 percent increase in those completing the test battery and an 82.4 percent increase in those meeting the passing-score requirement (Table 1).

- In six jurisdictions worldwide, GED Tests battery completion volume decreased by 10 percent or more: Canada's Northwest Territories (19.6 percent), Guam (19.5 percent), Puerto Rico (16.4 percent), Rhode Island (13.9 percent), Delaware (13.3 percent), and Arizona (10.7 percent) (Table 1).

- Of those adults completing the GED Tests battery in 2000, more than 519,000 adults met the score requirements of their jurisdictions—1.5 percent fewer than the 527,339 reported in 1999 (Table 1). For more than 30 years, roughly 70 percent of those taking the GED Tests each year have earned passing scores. An estimated 14.7 million adults have earned GED credentials since 1949 (Table 11).

- In 2000, only 1.5 percent of adults in North America who did not graduate from high school attempted to earn a high school credential by passing the GED

Tests. Program-wide, only about 1 percent of adults without high school diplomas earned a GED credential in 2000. These rates have not changed appreciably since 1990 (Table 10).

Age, Formal Schooling, and Academic Goals

◗ The average age of adults worldwide taking the GED Tests was 24.7 years (24.5 in the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, or IAFAS; 30.9 in Canada; and 29.8 in Federal Contracts programs) (Table 3).

◗ Among adults taking the tests worldwide in 2000, more than two of three (71 percent) were aged 19 years or older (Table 3).

◗ Almost one of every three GED credentials awarded in the United States (31.8 percent) was earned by adults aged 18 or younger—the age when their traditional high school classmates earn diplomas. Only 1.4 percent of Canadian adults earning a credential in 2000 were 18 or younger (Table 4).

◗ Almost half of the adults (48.2 percent) earning GED credentials in 2000 were between the ages of 19 and 29 (Table 4).

◗ One of every five GED credentials (20.1 percent) was earned by adults aged 30 or older (Table 4).

◗ As in previous years, two of every three adults (67.1 percent) tested worldwide reported completing the 10th grade or higher before leaving high school. More than one in three adults (37.4 percent) who took the tests in 2000 reported completing the 11th grade or higher before ending their schooling. The average of 9.9 years (or 9 years and 11 months) for highest grade completed is identical to the program mean each year since 1990 (Table 7).

◗ Two of every three adults tested (66.2 percent) reported that they took the tests for further training and education beyond the high school level. Among the three subgroups reported, the percentage varied significantly (United States and IAFAS, 66.1 percent; Canada, 59.5 percent; and Federal Contracts, 77.3 percent). The overall rate is 10 percent higher than the 1990 rate of 56.5 percent, and 27 percent higher than the rate of 39 percent in 1953, when this statistic was reported for the first time (Tables 8 and 11).

Special Editions and Special Testing Accommodations

◗ About 94 percent of adults worldwide who took the GED Tests battery in 2000 were administered an English-language print edition of the tests. Just under 46,000 adults took the Spanish-language edition in 2000—a decrease of about 6,000 since 1999. About 38 percent of the Spanish-language edition tests administered in 2000 were administered in Puerto Rico (Table 5).

◗ The number of adults taking the audiocassette and Braille editions of the GED Tests declined by about one-third in 2000 from the previous year. Yet the number of special editions administered (including audiocassette, Braille, and large print) has increased by 15 percent since 1993 (Table 5 and Figure 5; also see *1993 Annual Statistical Report*).

◗ The number of adults (8,071) receiving testing accommodations (extra time, use of special reading or optical devices, alternative answer-recording methods, and other) in 2000 represented an increase of more than 110 percent over the number receiving accommodations in 1993 (Table 6 and Figure 6; also see *1993 Annual Statistical Report*).

◗ While the overall number of requests for specific learning disability (SLD) accommodations decreased by 19 percent in 2000 from the previous year, Alabama tripled, and Georgia and Virginia more than doubled the number of requests for SLD accommodations between 1999 and 2000 (Table 6).

TABLE 1

GED Test Battery Completion and Credentials Issued: Percent Change[1] from 1999 to 2000

- *Nearly 748,000 adults worldwide completed the GED Tests battery in 2000—about the same as in 1999 (752,000).*
- *More than 519,000 adults met the score requirements of their jurisdictions in 2000—1.5 percent fewer than the 527,339 reported in 1999.*

[1] Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number reported for 1999 from the number reported for 2000, then dividing the difference by the number reported for 1999.

[2] During the 1999 calendar year, credentialing for GED graduates testing through Prometric (see 7 below) was transferred from Iowa to Maine.

[3] Numbers for Mississippi in 2000 are estimated based on previous reports.

[4] Utah's numbers in 1999 have been revised since the last report.

[5] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[6] Prior to 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were reported under Micronesia. All three jurisdictions are self-governing and have free-association status with the United States.

[7] For all tables in this report, note that the Northern Mariana Islands is a self-governing commonwealth of the United States.

[8] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

[9] Federal contracts categories (Tables 1–3; 5–8): Successful candidates taking the GED Tests through these venues are awarded credentials by a jurisdiction based on their address of record, current residency status, or through a prior arrangement.

Jurisdiction	Completed GED Test Battery 1999	Completed GED Test Battery 2000	Percent Change 1999–2000	Met Score Requirements 1999	Met Score Requirements 2000	Percent Change 1999–2000	Credentials Issued 1999	Credentials Issued 2000	Percent Change 1999–2000
Alabama	12,582	11,646	–7.4	6,938	7,092	2.2	6,938	7,092	2.2
Alaska	2,225	2,397	7.7	1,919	2,071	7.9	1,982	2,156	8.8
Arizona	15,055	13,449	–10.7	12,449	9,687	–22.2	12,449	9,687	–22.2
Arkansas	8,757	8,578	–2.0	6,809	6,909	1.5	6,839	7,105	3.9
California	46,825	44,760	–4.4	37,008	33,882	–8.4	37,596	34,379	–8.6
Colorado	9,433	9,780	3.7	9,164	9,688	5.7	9,359	9,875	5.5
Connecticut	6,286	6,018	–4.3	4,083	3,675	–10.0	4,259	3,761	–11.7
Delaware	956	829	–13.3	729	661	–9.3	729	661	–9.3
District of Columbia	1,207	1,216	0.7	417	495	18.7	417	495	18.7
Florida	47,385	43,557	–8.1	31,440	28,039	–10.8	33,918	29,312	–13.6
Georgia	30,102	30,025	–0.3	19,402	18,030	–7.1	19,402	18,703	–3.6
Hawaii	1,973	1,895	–4.0	1,439	1,374	–4.5	1,337	1,367	2.2
Idaho	4,548	4,558	0.2	4,019	3,948	–1.8	567	466	–17.8
Illinois	31,953	32,282	1.0	19,676	19,796	0.6	19,946	19,629	–1.6
Indiana	16,786	17,362	3.4	12,407	13,184	6.3	12,509	13,184	5.4
Iowa[2]	4,433	4,905	10.6	4,244	4,680	10.3	4,544	4,983	9.7
Kansas	7,461	6,871	–7.9	6,424	5,830	–9.2	6,424	5,830	–9.2
Kentucky	14,773	16,705	13.1	10,750	12,264	14.1	11,851	13,211	11.5
Louisiana	10,026	11,051	10.2	7,671	8,360	9.0	7,677	8,373	9.1
Maine[2]	2,732	2,978	9.0	2,631	2,774	5.4	4,034	5,418	34.3
Maryland	11,219	11,361	1.3	5,944	6,200	4.3	5,944	6,200	4.3
Massachusetts	11,339	11,479	1.2	7,801	7,955	2.0	7,494	8,046	7.4
Michigan	21,350	22,542	5.6	14,443	14,988	3.8	15,915	12,574	–21.0
Minnesota	7,964	8,126	2.0	6,972	6,919	–0.8	7,044	6,885	–2.3
Mississippi[3]	12,249	12,779	4.3	6,013	6,660	10.8	6,012	6,660	10.8
Missouri	13,821	13,677	–1.0	10,329	10,356	0.3	10,429	10,411	–0.2
Montana	2,890	3,063	6.0	2,194	2,411	9.9	2,204	2,411	9.4
Nebraska	2,729	2,703	–1.0	2,406	2,485	3.3	2,173	2,080	–4.3
Nevada	5,127	5,318	3.7	3,858	4,089	6.0	3,895	4,121	5.8
New Hampshire	2,284	2,406	5.3	1,913	1,969	2.9	1,927	1,995	3.5
New Jersey	14,587	13,524	–7.3	8,363	7,582	–9.3	9,077	8,090	–10.9
New Mexico	6,699	6,709	0.1	4,577	4,494	–1.8	4,854	4,494	–7.4
New York	64,295	63,560	–1.1	37,165	35,181	–5.3	37,165	35,302	–5.0
North Carolina	17,211	17,503	1.7	14,525	14,858	2.3	14,525	14,858	2.3
North Dakota	1,029	1,257	22.2	861	1,028	19.4	861	1,028	19.4
Ohio	22,099	25,076	13.5	17,108	18,898	10.5	17,108	18,898	10.5
Oklahoma	11,293	11,374	0.7	7,895	8,096	2.5	7,895	8,096	2.5
Oregon	10,749	10,686	–0.6	9,156	8,885	–3.0	9,082	8,885	–2.2
Pennsylvania	24,365	23,930	–1.8	17,313	17,487	1.0	17,313	17,487	1.0
Rhode Island	3,122	2,687	–13.9	2,232	2,058	–7.8	2,623	1,907	–27.3
South Carolina	8,615	8,392	–2.6	5,746	5,511	–4.1	5,839	5,654	–3.2
South Dakota	1,852	1,803	–2.6	1,502	1,425	–5.1	1,582	1,477	–6.6
Tennessee	20,255	20,798	2.7	13,391	13,584	1.4	13,510	13,742	1.7
Texas	73,750	71,493	–3.1	47,056	44,904	–4.6	48,410	46,148	–4.7
Utah[4]	6,043	6,509	7.7	5,017	5,208	3.8	5,017	5,208	3.8
Vermont	991	1,001	1.0	824	870	5.6	923	1,019	10.4
Virginia	16,589	17,485	5.4	10,442	11,380	9.0	10,462	11,386	8.8
Washington	15,197	15,861	4.4	12,764	13,064	2.4	13,767	13,061	–5.1
West Virginia	5,952	5,481	–7.9	4,011	3,546	–11.6	4,015	3,554	–11.5
Wisconsin	9,440	8,510	–9.9	7,892	8,377	6.1	7,892	8,377	6.1
Wyoming	1,331	1,413	6.2	1,212	1,280	5.6	1,194	1,256	5.2
American Samoa	39	N/A[5]	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	N/A
Micronesia[6]	107	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	N/A	57	N/A	N/A
Guam	462	372	–19.5	349	231	–33.8	349	221	–36.7
N. Mariana Islands[7]	36	44	22.2	24	26	8.3	24	26	8.3
Palau[6]	N/A	100	N/A	N/A	37	N/A	N/A	37	N/A
Puerto Rico	21,319	17,828	–16.4	15,989	12,986	–18.8	17,055	12,986	–23.9
Marshall Islands[6]	80	109	36.3	8	12	50.0	8	58	625.0
Virgin Islands	249	338	35.7	131	195	48.9	134	195	45.5
US+IAFAS[8]	724,226	718,158	–0.8	507,083	497,874	–1.9	516,570	500,520	–3.1

	Completed GED Test Battery		Percent Change	Met Score Requirements		Percent Change	Credentials Issued		Percent Change
Jurisdiction	1999	2000	1999–2000	1999	2000	1999–2000	1999	2000	1999–2000
Alberta	2,208	2,297	4.0	1,665	1,738	4.4	1,665	1,738	4.4
British Columbia	3,116	2,914	-6.5	2,199	2,130	-3.1	2,199	2,130	-3.1
Manitoba	895	842	-5.9	689	609	-11.6	689	609	-11.6
New Brunswick	1,476	1,550	5.0	902	935	3.7	902	935	3.7
Newfoundland	295	334	13.2	166	163	-1.8	166	163	-1.8
Northwest Territories	97	78	-19.6	50	35	-30.0	50	35	-30.0
Nova Scotia	2,118	2,237	5.6	1,440	1,638	13.8	1,440	1,638	13.8
Ontario	2,673	3,131	17.1	2,154	2,534	17.6	2,154	2,534	17.6
Prince Edward Island	380	483	27.1	364	420	15.4	364	420	15.4
Saskatchewan	2,282	2,222	-2.6	1,496	1,438	-3.9	1,496	1,438	-3.9
Yukon Territory	38	63	65.8	28	43	53.6	28	43	53.6
Canada	15,278	16,191	6.0	11,150	11,680	4.8	11,150	11,680	4.8
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,541	7,705	2.2	5,615	5,761	2.6	0	0	—
International	294	543	84.7	225	376	67.1	0	0	—
Michigan Prisons	2,508	2,552	1.8	1,981	1,850	-6.6	0	0	—
Overseas: Non-Mil.	301	295	-2.0	251	240	-4.4	0	0	—
Overseas: Military	129	150	16.3	119	139	16.8	0	0	—
CONUS Military	1,057	2,058	94.7	911	1,862	82.4	0	0	—
VA Hospitals	3	4	33.3	1	4	300.0	0	0	—
Federal Contracts*	11,833	13,307	12.5	9,108	10,032	10.2	0	0	—
Program Total	751,837	747,617	-0.5	527,339	519,389	-1.5	527,723	512,203	-2.9

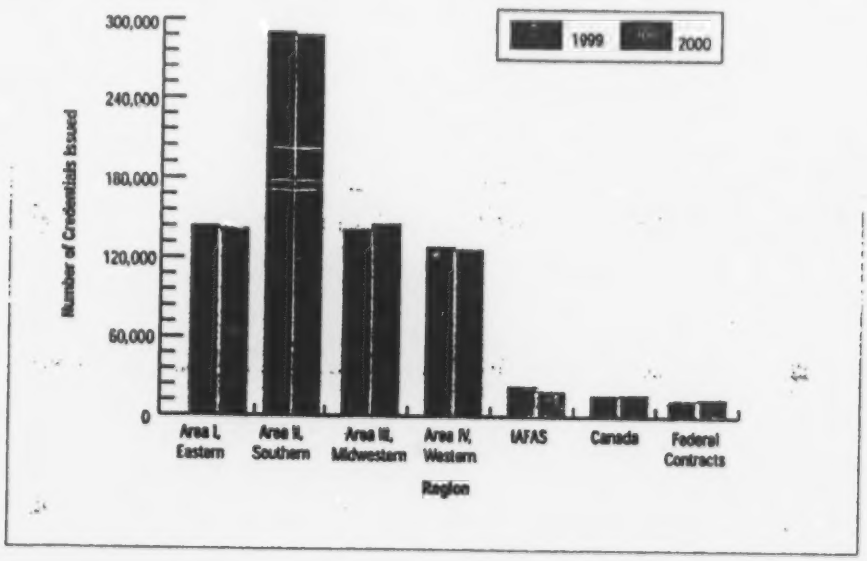
TABLE 1

Continued

- *The rate of international testing nearly doubled, increasing by 85 percent over the number of adults who completed the GED Tests battery in 1999.*
- *Four Canadian jurisdictions reported GED Tests battery completion increases of 10 percent or more: Yukon Territory (65.8 percent), Prince Edward Island (27.1 percent), Ontario (17.1 percent), and Newfoundland (13.2 percent).*

FIGURE 1

Number of People Who Completed GED Test Batteries in 1999 and 2000, by Region



International—Civilians of any nationality tested through Prometric, a division of Sylvan Learning, Thomson ITP. In previous years, testing overseas was available only to U.S. and, later, to Canadian civilians tested through specially established centers and/or U.S. Embassies. These data were reported in prior years as "U.S. Civilians Overseas" and later as "U.S. Embassies."

Overseas: Non-Military—Military family members and U.S. government personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.

Overseas: Military—U.S. military personnel tested on U.S. military bases overseas.

CONUS Military—U.S. military personnel tested on military bases within the continental United States This category may include some non-military personnel, such as dependent family members.

NOTE: Please refer to p. 37 for definition of geographic regions.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 2

Testing Volumes

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery			Met Score Requirements	
			2000	Retested in 2000	Total[1]	Number	Percent[2]
Alabama	11,646	0	8,668	2,978	11,646	7,092	60.9
Alaska	3,435	1,038	2,215	182	2,397	2,071	86.4
Arizona	14,821	1,372	13,137	312	13,449	9,687	72.0
Arkansas	8,578	0	7,493	1,085	8,578	6,909	80.5
California	56,393	11,633	39,973	4,787	44,760	33,882	75.7
Colorado	15,345	5,565	2,858	6,922	9,780	9,688	99.1
Connecticut	6,526	508	3,972	2,046	6,018	3,675	61.1
Delaware	853	24	721	108	829	661	79.7
District of Columbia	1,236	20	947	269	1,216	495	40.7
Florida	45,148	1,591	35,334	8,223	43,557	28,039	64.4
Georgia	33,761	3,736	22,908	7,117	30,025	18,030	60.0
Hawaii	2,084	189	1,548	347	1,895	1,374	72.5
Idaho	6,741	2,183	3,698	860	4,558	3,948	86.6
Illinois	38,635	6,353	24,251	8,031	32,282	19,796	61.3
Indiana	17,635	273	15,661	1,701	17,362	13,184	75.9
Iowa	7,666	2,761	4,082	823	4,905	4,680	95.4
Kansas	8,813	1,942	5,533	1,338	6,871	5,830	84.8
Kentucky	17,838	1,133	10,761	5,944	16,705	12,264	73.4
Louisiana	11,136	85	9,846	1,205	11,051	8,360	75.6
Maine	4,064	1,086	2,839	139	2,978	2,774	93.1
Maryland	11,704	343	7,672	3,689	11,361	6,200	54.6
Massachusetts	13,814	2,335	8,707	2,772	11,479	7,955	69.3
Michigan	31,418	8,876	17,846	4,696	22,542	14,988	66.5
Minnesota	11,900	3,774	7,023	1,103	8,126	6,919	85.1
Mississippi	13,590	811	12,779	N/A[3]	12,779	6,660	52.1
Missouri	13,961	284	12,377	1,300	13,677	10,356	75.7
Montana	3,606	543	2,521	542	3,063	2,411	78.7
Nebraska	4,250	1,547	2,516	187	2,703	2,485	91.9
Nevada	5,360	42	4,284	1,034	5,318	4,089	76.9
New Hampshire	2,769	363	2,136	270	2,406	1,969	81.8
New Jersey	14,159	635	10,066	3,458	13,524	7,582	56.1
New Mexico	8,454	1,745	5,169	1,540	6,709	4,494	67.0
New York	65,860	2,300	47,251	16,309	63,560	35,181	55.4
North Carolina	23,270	5,767	14,447	3,056	17,503	14,858	84.9
North Dakota	1,846	589	1,046	211	1,257	1,028	81.8
Ohio	25,819	743	21,125	3,951	25,076	18,898	75.4
Oklahoma	11,599	225	9,867	1,507	11,374	8,096	71.2
Oregon	14,746	4,060	10,098	588	10,686	8,885	83.1
Pennsylvania	26,603	2,673	19,716	4,214	23,930	17,487	73.1
Rhode Island	4,526	1,839	2,271	416	2,687	2,058	76.6
South Carolina	8,472	80	7,072	1,320	8,392	5,511	65.7
South Dakota	2,663	860	1,603	200	1,803	1,425	79.0
Tennessee	21,330	532	15,573	5,225	20,798	13,584	65.3
Texas	82,132	10,639	58,193	13,300	71,493	44,904	62.8
Utah	7,026	517	5,205	1,304	6,509	5,208	80.0
Vermont	1,506	505	913	88	1,001	870	86.9
Virginia	17,586	101	14,191	3,294	17,485	11,380	65.1
Washington	23,485	7,624	12,678	3,183	15,861	13,064	82.4
West Virginia	5,684	203	4,637	844	5,481	3,546	64.7
Wisconsin	17,914	9,404	7,312	1,198	8,510	8,377	98.4
Wyoming	1,794	381	1,339	74	1,413	1,280	90.6
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	381	9	344	28	372	231	62.1
N. Mariana Islands	95	51	37	7	44	26	59.1
Palau	100	0	88	12	100	37	37.0
Puerto Rico	17,828	0	12,024	5,804	17,828	12,986	72.8
Marshall Islands	118	9	94	15	109	12	11.0
Virgin Islands	341	3	190	148	338	195	57.7
US+IAFAS[4]	830,063	111,904	576,855	141,304	718,159	497,674	69.3

[1] This number includes high school students who participated in special pilot GED programs for in-school youth.

[2] This percentage is based on the number of candidates who met their jurisdiction's score requirements divided by the number completing the entire battery, either for the first time or by retesting from previous years.

[3] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[4] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery			Met Score Requirements	
			2000	Retested in 2000	Total*	Number	Percent*
Alberta	2,343	46	2,033	264	2,297	1,738	75.7
British Columbia	2,994	80	2,553	361	2,914	2,130	73.1
Manitoba	856	14	717	125	842	609	72.3
New Brunswick	1,584	34	1,206	344	1,550	935	60.3
Newfoundland	353	19	260	74	334	163	48.8
Northwest Territories	78	0	62	16	78	35	44.9
Nova Scotia	2,286	49	1,773	464	2,237	1,638	73.2
Ontario	3,173	42	2,618	513	3,131	2,534	80.9
Prince Edward Island	484	1	464	19	483	420	87.0
Saskatchewan	2,315	93	1,841	381	2,222	1,438	64.7
Yukon Territory	63	0	47	16	63	43	68.3
Canada	16,529	378	13,990	2,577	16,151	11,693	72.4
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,799	94	6,765	940	7,705	5,761	74.8
International	613	70	506	37	543	376	69.2
Michigan Prisons	3,109	557	2,120	432	2,552	1,850	72.5
Overseas: Non-Mil.	308	13	286	9	295	240	81.4
Overseas: Military	155	5	143	7	150	139	92.7
CONUS Military	2,094	36	2,033	25	2,058	1,662	80.8
VA Hospitals	14	10	4	0	4	4	100
Federal Contracts	14,092	795	11,857	1,450	13,307	10,032	75.4
Program Total	860,681	113,067	602,286	145,311	747,617	519,389	69.5

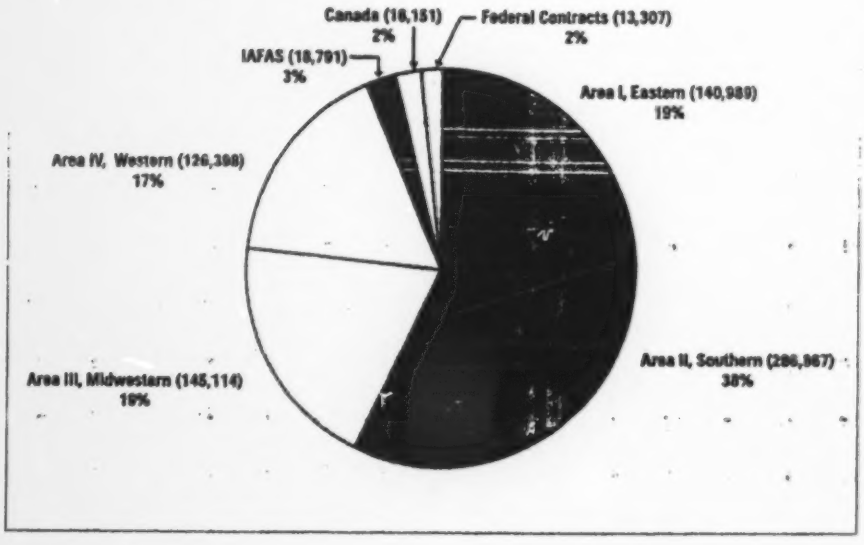
TABLE 2

Continued

- *More than 860,000 adults participated in the GED Testing Program by taking at least one test in 2000—similar to the number in 1999, and a 4.7 percent increase over the number in 1998.*
- *More than two of every three adults worldwide (69.5 percent) who completed the GED Tests met the passing score requirement of their jurisdictions.*
- *In addition to those adults who completed all five tests in the GED Tests battery, a total of 113,067 candidates completed part of the five-test battery in 2000, and many are expected to complete the GED Tests battery and earn a credential in 2001.*

FIGURE 2

Percentage and Number of People Who Completed the GED Test Batteries in 2000, by Region



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 3

Number of People Tested and Percentages, by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Age Groups[1]											Avg. Age
		16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	>60	
Alabama	11,646	0.7	7.8	18.5	14.4	27.1	11.6	6.7	4.6	5.4	2.2	1.1	24.5
Alaska	3,435	10	16.4	17.5	10.4	20.4	9.2	5.7	4.4	4.7	1.1	0.2	22.7
Arizona	14,821	6.1	13.1	11.9	10.1	25.9	11.0	8.4	5.7	5.2	1.6	0.9	24.3
Arkansas	8,578	10	20.2	13.2	8.1	19.9	9.6	6.1	4.6	5.5	2.0	0.5	23.4
California	56,393	0.0	9.5	16.1	10.1	23.1	13.2	10.8	8.3	7.0	1.6	0.3	25.7
Colorado	15,345	1.9	21.5	17.3	11.4	23.0	8.9	6.3	4.6	4.1	0.9	0.2	22.7
Connecticut	6,526	0.0	3.0	10.5	12.9	33.6	12.4	10.6	7.7	6.9	1.9	0.4	26.0
Delaware	853	3.2	13.8	13.2	10.7	27.9	10.9	6.8	5.6	4.8	2.6	0.4	24.3
District of Columbia	1,236	3.5	7.7	13.8	11.2	27.2	10.7	7.4	5.1	8.9	2.7	1.9	26.1
Florida	45,148	1.6	8.0	18.4	16.6	27.2	9.7	6.7	4.6	5.1	1.8	0.3	23.8
Georgia	33,761	4.9	9.6	17.9	13.9	24.6	10.2	6.2	4.6	5.5	2.2	0.5	23.9
Hawaii	2,084	1.6	18.0	20.1	11.8	21.7	11.2	6.3	4.0	4.1	0.8	0.3	22.8
Idaho	6,741	11	20.0	13.6	8.7	20.6	8.3	5.8	5.6	5.2	1.4	0.3	23.1
Illinois	38,635	1.1	5.9	11.6	12.2	30.8	13.9	8.7	6.2	6.8	2.3	0.6	25.7
Indiana	17,635	0.0	7.2	16.4	14.3	30.9	11.6	6.6	4.7	5.6	2.0	0.6	24.5
Iowa	7,666	2.4	18.5	14.7	12.3	25.7	8.3	6.1	4.9	4.9	1.6	0.5	23.4
Kansas	8,813	7.0	16.7	17.5	11.1	23.4	8.2	5.5	4.6	4.2	1.4	0.4	22.8
Kentucky	17,838	3.0	9.8	12.9	11.5	26.1	11.0	7.5	5.9	7.9	3.6	0.9	25.8
Louisiana	11,136	3.9	19.7	15.2	11.7	24.0	10.7	5.3	4.0	3.9	0.9	0.9	22.8
Maine	4,064	0.0	13.9	19.3	13.4	24.7	8.0	6.4	4.6	6.4	2.4	0.9	24.3
Maryland	11,704	2.0	9.9	14.9	10.9	26.7	11.1	9.1	6.6	6.3	2.1	0.5	25.1
Massachusetts	13,814	3.9	11.6	15.0	12.7	24.9	10.3	8.6	5.5	5.5	1.5	0.4	24.2
Michigan	31,418	1.4	5.3	14.4	13.2	33.2	12.8	8.7	5.8	3.8	1.2	0.2	24.2
Minnesota	11,900	1.7	7.4	12.8	17.8	32.5	10.8	6.3	5.2	3.8	1.2	0.5	23.7
Mississippi	13,590[2]	N/A[3]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	13,961	6.2	13.1	13.7	9.2	23.4	11.1	7.2	6.5	7.1	2.0	0.5	24.8
Montana	3,606	3.8	23.0	16.7	11.5	22.0	8.1	5.4	4.0	4.0	1.2	0.3	22.4
Nebraska	4,250	5.0	14.3	18.3	12.8	26.9	8.6	5.1	3.5	3.7	1.4	0.5	22.6
Nevada	5,360	3.0	18.7	16.4	10.8	22.7	9.6	7.0	5.1	4.9	1.6	0.3	23.5
New Hampshire	2,769	2.8	8.0	18.6	14.9	26.1	9.7	7.0	6.6	5.0	1.2	0.1	23.9
New Jersey	14,159	3.0	9.1	12.3	9.9	25.8	13.4	9.8	7.1	6.5	2.1	1.0	25.7
New Mexico	8,454	0.9	18.2	18.6	11.2	24.3	9.1	6.1	4.6	5.0	1.6	0.3	23.3
New York	65,860	1.5	10.0	13.0	12.6	25.4	11.4	8.9	7.1	7.5	2.1	0.4	25.5
North Carolina	23,270	8.5	12.7	13.3	9.5	23.0	10.3	7.0	5.7	6.7	2.5	0.7	24.6
North Dakota	1,846	7.1	14.0	14.7	15.2	27.0	7.1	4.5	4.6	4.0	1.5	0.3	22.6
Ohio	25,819	2.5	7.6	11.6	13.0	30.8	11.9	7.1	5.6	7.1	2.3	0.6	25.2
Oklahoma	11,599	5.0	13.5	13.8	9.6	24.1	10.8	7.2	5.7	6.8	2.0	1.5	25.0
Oregon	14,746	5.1	14.0	17.1	12.3	25.1	8.2	6.6	5.6	5.5	0.3	0.1	23.1
Pennsylvania	26,603	7.5	15.8	14.8	9.5	21.0	10.0	7.1	5.4	6.0	2.2	0.6	24.1
Rhode Island	4,526	0.4	6.0	13.9	13.0	27.1	15.2	10.8	6.4	4.6	2.1	0.6	25.3
South Carolina	8,472	2.7	18.1	12.7	11.7	24.8	10.7	5.8	4.5	6.1	2.3	0.6	24.1
South Dakota	2,663	6.7	18.1	14.5	11.9	24.8	8.3	5.1	4.2	4.1	1.8	0.4	22.9
Tennessee	21,330	0.0	20.7	16.2	9.7	21.4	10.4	6.7	5.5	6.1	2.7	0.5	24.4
Texas	82,132	3.1	17.4	13.6	9.4	22.8	10.9	7.4	6.1	6.7	2.1	0.4	24.6
Utah	7,026	0.0	11.1	23.4	15.8	28.6	8.2	5.1	3.5	3.1	0.6	0.7	22.4
Vermont	1,506	13	17.5	17.5	9.6	23.4	6.6	3.9	3.1	3.0	1.8	0.5	21.8
Virginia	17,586	4.4	13.7	17.3	9.7	21.1	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.8	2.9	1.0	25.0
Washington	23,485	6.9	14.4	12.9	10.5	25.4	10.5	7.6	5.5	4.9	1.1	0.3	23.6
West Virginia	5,684	2.6	10.5	15.9	11.4	24.3	10.7	7.5	6.0	7.3	2.6	1.2	25.3
Wisconsin	17,914	0.0	15.1	16.3	12.9	27.7	11.3	6.5	4.5	4.2	1.2	0.3	23.4
Wyoming	1,794	1.3	16.7	20.8	13.2	25.0	7.2	6.1	3.8	4.3	1.4	0.1	22.8
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	381	4.5	8.6	14.4	6.7	39.0	16.5	7.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	22.5
N.Mariana Islands	95	4.2	12.6	11.6	12.6	30.5	14.7	4.2	3.2	5.3	1.1	0.0	23.4
Palau	100	0.0	9.0	17.0	10.0	26.0	22.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	23.8
Puerto Rico	17,828	0.0	0.0	19.6	14.2	38.7	10.7	6.2	4.8	3.0	2.1	0.7	24.2
Marshall Islands	118	1.7	4.3	14.7	19.8	44.0	6.9	3.4	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	21.8
Virgin Islands	341	0.0	2.6	7.6	6.7	26.7	17.0	13.5	7.3	13.5	4.4	0.6	29.4
US+IAFAS[4]	830,063	3.0	11.9	15.0	11.8	25.8	11.0	7.6	5.7	5.9	1.9	0.5	24.5

[1] Age group percentages for each category are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in that category who fall in that age group by the total number of persons in the category reporting their age and multiplying the result by 100. This process is used for all similar tables in this report.

[2] Number is an estimate based on previous reports.

[3] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[4] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Age Groups											Avg Age
		≤16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	≥60	
Alberta	2,343	0.0	0.6	3.9	6.7	29.4	16.5	12.2	12.0	15.6	3.1	0.2	30.1
British Columbia	2,994	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.3	30.7	16.4	13.9	12.5	15.5	3.3	0.3	30.5
Manitoba	856	0.0	0.2	1.2	6.2	29.1	14.4	11.7	13.9	18.9	4.0	0.4	31.5
New Brunswick	1,584	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	27.6	14.8	11.1	13.1	18.6	5.4	0.3	31.6
Newfoundland	353	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.3	29.5	14.9	11.1	10.8	14.6	5.6	0.0	30.1
Northwest Territories	78	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	33.3	16.7	17.9	12.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	29.1
Nova Scotia	2,286	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	26.9	14.3	11.6	14.0	19.8	5.5	0.3	32.1
Ontario	3,173	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.4	29.4	15.2	12.5	13.1	16.1	4.0	0.3	30.7
Prince Edward Island	484	0.0	0.4	3.7	4.5	19.0	13.4	10.7	16.1	24.6	8.5	0.0	34.2
Saskatchewan	2,315	0.0	0.2	1.6	7.7	29.8	16.3	13.4	11.9	14.9	3.9	0.3	30.4
Yukon Territory	63	0.0	0.0	8.1	11.3	30.6	9.7	11.3	17.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	28.1
Canada	16,530	0.0	0.3	1.8	7.7	28.0	15.6	12.5	12.9	15.0	4.2	0.3	30.9
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,799	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	18.5	26.2	19.3	14.5	14.4	4.8	1.2	32.8
International	613	0.7	10.8	20.7	16.4	33.0	9.3	3.6	3.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	21.6
Michigan Prisons	3,109	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.6	24.3	21.2	16.5	13.8	14.9	3.4	0.4	31.2
Overseas: Non-Mil.	308	2.9	15.6	19.8	12.3	24.4	14.0	5.5	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	21.8
Overseas: Military	155	0.0	0.6	3.9	16.8	56.8	11.6	5.2	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	23.0
CONUS Military	2,094	0.0	0.6	31.3	24.5	34.1	5.5	1.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	20.5
VA Hospitals	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	71.4	7.1	0.0	44.1
Federal Contracts	14,092	0.1	1.0	6.6	6.1	29.2	20.6	10.0	11.6	11.6	3.4	0.8	29.8
Program Total	860,684	2.9	11.5	14.6	11.6	25.8	11.2	7.8	6.0	6.2	2.0	0.5	24.7

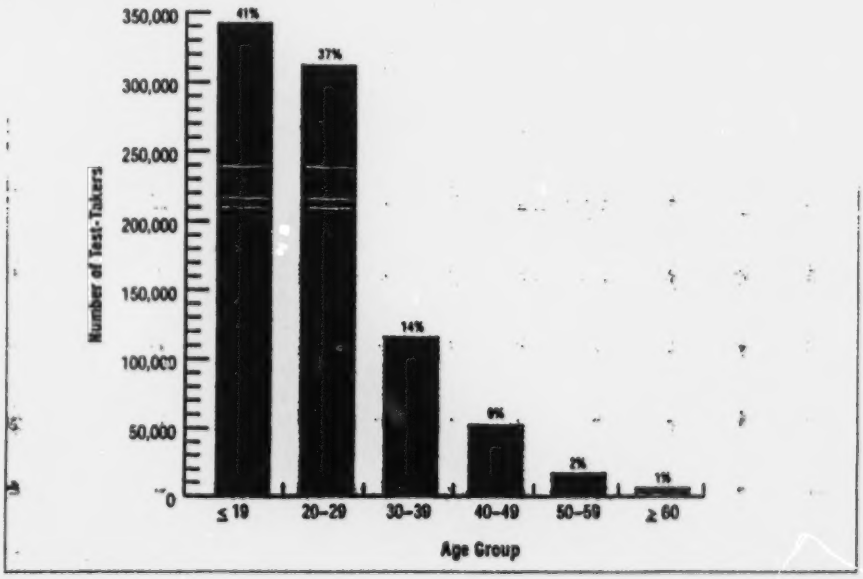
TABLE 3

Continued

- *The average age of adults taking the GED Tests worldwide was 24.7 years (24.5 in the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, or IAFAS; 30.9 in Canada; and 29.8 in Federal Contracts programs).*
- *Among adults taking the tests worldwide in 2000, more than two of three (71 percent) were aged 19 years or older.*
- *In 2000, a slight shift upward occurred in the average age of GED candidates. Almost 5,000 fewer adults aged 19 or younger participated, while over 10,000 more adults between the ages of 20 and 29 participated than in 1999.*

FIGURE 3

Number and Percentage of People Who Took the GED Tests in 2000, by Age Group



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 4

Number of Credentials[1] Issued and Percentages,[2] by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued	Age Groups: 16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	>60	Avg. Age
Alabama	7,092	0.8	8.7	20.2	14.6	25.7	11.7	6.5	4.2	4.9	1.9	0.7	24.0
Alaska	2,156	11	18.3	19.4	12.1	20.3	7.0	4.6	3.2	3.4	0.9	0.2	21.7
Arizona	9,687	6.9	13.6	12.7	10.2	26.0	11.2	7.5	5.1	4.5	1.4	0.9	23.9
Arkansas	7,105	11	20.3	13.2	7.7	19.3	9.8	6.2	4.8	5.6	2.0	0.5	23.5
California	34,379	0.0	10.5	16.7	9.9	22.7	13.3	10.6	7.9	6.6	1.5	0.3	25.4
Colorado	9,875	1.7	21.3	17.6	11.7	23.2	8.7	6.0	4.5	4.0	0.9	0.2	22.7
Connecticut	3,761	0.0	2.7	10.4	12.4	33.1	13.0	11.4	7.6	7.2	1.8	0.4	26.2
Delaware	661	3.8	15.7	12.9	10.1	26.9	11.8	7.0	5.1	4.2	2.1	0.3	23.9
District of Columbia	495	4.4	8.1	14.3	12.7	29.1	12.5	6.7	3.6	6.5	0.8	1.2	24.2
Florida	29,312	1.9	9.5	20.2	17.1	25.5	9.1	6.3	4.0	4.5	1.6	0.3	23.2
Georgia	18,703	5.8	11.2	19.8	14.0	23.1	9.7	5.7	4.0	4.5	1.8	0.4	23.2
Hawaii	1,367	2.1	22.1	22.5	10.9	20.1	9.7	4.9	3.7	3.0	0.6	0.3	21.9
Idaho[3]	466	7.9	20.2	16.7	8.2	13.9	6.4	8.4	6.9	6.9	3.6	0.9	24.8
Illinois[3]	19,629	1.1	6.4	12.4	12.6	30.8	14.0	8.5	5.7	6.0	1.8	0.7	25.2
Indiana	13,184	0.0	8.3	17.8	14.0	29.9	11.6	6.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	0.5	24.1
Iowa	4,983	1.1	6.6	17.5	17.1	25.9	13.5	6.9	4.9	4.5	1.7	0.3	23.9
Kansas	5,830	5.9	16.4	19.1	12.4	23.8	8.4	5.0	3.7	3.7	1.3	0.5	22.5
Kentucky	13,211	2.7	9.0	12.5	11.4	25.8	11.9	7.9	6.2	8.3	3.5	0.8	26.1
Louisiana	8,373	4.5	21.9	15.9	10.6	22.8	10.6	4.8	3.7	3.5	0.8	0.7	22.4
Maine	5,418	0.0	12.0	19.0	14.1	23.9	10.9	6.9	5.3	5.3	2.1	0.4	24.2
Maryland	6,200	2.5	12.0	16.7	11.7	26.4	10.7	7.6	5.3	5.2	1.5	0.4	24.0
Massachusetts	8,046	5.0	14.1	17.9	13.9	23.7	8.6	6.7	4.2	4.0	1.4	0.4	22.9
Michigan	12,574	0.0	0.0	20.1	15.2	32.4	12.2	7.6	5.4	5.6	1.3	0.2	24.5
Minnesota	6,885	1.7	7.1	14.7	18.4	33.1	9.7	5.4	4.4	4.1	1.1	0.3	23.3
Mississippi	6,660[4]	N/A[5]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	10,411	6.3	13.3	14.4	9.4	23.1	11.1	7.3	6.2	6.6	1.9	0.4	24.5
Montana	2,411	4.9	25.6	18.3	10.7	21.5	6.8	4.3	3.2	3.4	1.0	0.3	21.7
Nebraska	2,080	0.0	0.0	33.1	14.4	30.0	7.6	4.4	3.7	4.4	1.8	0.7	23.2
Nevada	4,121	3.2	19.6	16.9	10.3	22.1	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.8	1.7	0.3	23.4
New Hampshire	1,995	2.8	8.2	19.5	15.7	25.8	10.1	7.0	5.2	4.5	1.2	0.1	23.4
New Jersey	8,090	4.1	11.9	14.8	10.4	25.3	12.7	8.4	5.5	4.6	1.6	0.6	24.3
New Mexico	4,494	0.9	18.3	20.4	12.2	24.8	8.9	5.0	4.1	3.9	1.2	0.2	22.7
New York	35,302	2.1	13.3	16.0	13.5	24.0	10.5	7.7	5.6	5.5	1.5	0.3	24.0
North Carolina	14,858	9.6	13.9	14.2	9.6	23.0	10.0	6.3	5.0	5.8	2.1	0.5	23.9
North Dakota	1,028	4.7	14.8	19.6	14.2	24.8	8.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	1.6	0.2	22.5
Ohio	18,898	2.4	8.0	12.5	13.8	31.0	11.8	6.8	4.9	6.3	2.0	0.5	24.7
Oklahoma	8,096	5.3	13.9	14.0	9.4	24.3	10.8	6.9	5.6	6.7	1.9	1.2	24.7
Oregon	8,885	4.9	15.3	18.1	12.9	24.8	7.8	6.3	4.8	4.7	0.4	0.1	22.6
Pennsylvania[6]	17,487	8.2	17.5	16.3	9.9	20.7	9.3	6.1	4.7	5.1	1.7	0.5	23.3
Rhode Island	1,907	0.0	0.0	20.6	17.2	27.2	11.5	8.4	5.8	6.4	2.2	0.6	25.2
South Carolina	5,654	2.7	19.3	12.6	11.7	25.0	11.3	6.1	4.0	5.1	1.9	0.4	23.6
South Dakota	1,477	5.5	15.8	16.2	11.8	25.8	8.6	5.3	4.2	4.6	1.8	0.4	23.1
Tennessee	13,742	0.0	23.3	16.7	9.6	20.9	10.3	6.5	4.9	5.3	2.1	0.4	23.7
Texas	46,148	3.0	18.9	14.4	9.7	22.9	11.1	7.0	5.3	5.6	1.6	0.3	23.9
Utah	5,208	0.0	12.0	25.2	16.0	27.5	7.5	4.8	3.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	22.0
Vermont	1,019	9.8	19.2	21.1	13.1	18.5	5.3	4.2	2.9	3.4	2.0	0.5	21.7
Virginia	11,386	5.1	15.1	18.5	9.8	21.9	10.0	6.8	4.7	5.2	2.0	0.8	23.8
Washington	13,061	7.5	16.2	14.3	11.7	24.7	9.4	6.3	4.5	4.0	1.0	0.3	22.8
West Virginia	3,554	2.8	12.2	17.6	12.5	24.0	10.6	6.0	4.8	6.4	2.0	1.1	24.4
Wisconsin	8,377	0.0	6.6	21.9	13.2	29.3	12.1	6.0	4.4	4.8	1.4	0.3	23.8
Wyoming	1,256	0.6	6.9	22.9	17.4	30.9	7.1	5.2	2.9	4.0	1.9	0.2	22.9
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	221	5.6	8.8	13.9	6.9	41.7	16.2	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	21.8
N. Mariana Islands	26	3.8	11.5	15.4	11.5	38.5	7.7	0.0	3.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	22.8
Palau	37	0.0	7.7	23.1	12.8	15.4	17.9	12.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
Puerto Rico	12,986	0.0	0.0	21.7	13.7	36.8	9.0	6.9	5.5	3.1	2.3	0.9	24.5
Marshall Islands	58	0.0	1.7	13.8	15.5	53.4	3.4	6.9	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	21.9
Virgin Islands	195	0.0	3.6	7.2	5.6	25.6	19.0	16.9	8.2	9.7	3.6	0.5	28.8
US+IAFAS[7]	500,520	3.1	12.7	16.6	12.2	25.3	10.7	7.0	5.1	5.3	1.7	0.5	23.9

[1] In many jurisdictions, the issuance of credentials is a two-stage process. First, candidates must attain scores on the GED Tests that meet their jurisdiction's requirements for a high school credential (see Tables 12 and 13). Second, they must submit an application to their jurisdiction—in some cases with an additional fee—in order to receive their credentials. Issuance of credentials may be delayed or denied if the jurisdiction's administrative or other requirements are not met, or if the jurisdiction experiences severe backlogs in processing applications. Thus, persons who meet GED score requirements in a given year may not receive their high school credentials in the same year. In addition, some may choose not to apply for them. Therefore, in a given calendar year, the number of credentials issued may not always equal the number of persons meeting the jurisdiction's score requirements.

[2] Age group percentages for each category are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in that category who fall in that age group by the total number of persons in the category reporting their age and multiplying the result by 100. This process is used for all similar tables in this report.

[3] Candidates for GED credentials in Idaho and Illinois must also pass a state-issued citizenship exam.

[4] Number is estimation based on previous reports.

[5] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[6] In Pennsylvania, credentials reported for persons age 16 and 17 are issued automatically when these individuals reach age 18.

[7] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

	Credentials Issued	Age Groups											Avg. Age
		≤16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	≥60	
Alberta	1,738	0.0	0.6	4.0	7.3	29.9	16.3	11.6	11.7	15.2	3.1	0.1	29.8
British Columbia	2,130	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	30.0	16.5	14.5	12.5	15.4	3.2	0.3	30.5
Manitoba	609	0.0	0.3	0.8	6.7	29.8	15.1	11.2	14.0	17.6	4.1	0.3	31.2
New Brunswick	935	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	29.7	15.3	11.3	12.1	17.3	5.0	0.2	31.1
Newfoundland	163	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	26.4	21.4	14.5	6.9	11.3	3.8	0.0	28.8
Northwest Territories	35	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	31.4	22.9	20.0	11.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	28.1
Nova Scotia	1,638	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	27.1	13.9	11.9	13.5	19.4	6.0	0.4	32.2
Ontario	2,534	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	420	0.0	0.5	3.8	4.3	17.9	11.9	11.9	15.5	25.5	8.8	0.0	34.6
Saskatchewan	1,438	0.0	0.1	0.9	8.1	30.8	15.2	12.9	12.0	15.2	4.4	0.3	30.5
Yukon Territory	43	0.0	0.0	9.5	14.3	26.2	7.1	11.9	21.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	28.1
Canada	10,363	0.0	0.2	1.2	7.0	28.0	16.4	12.6	13.0	13.7	4.6	0.2	30.9
Program total	512,203	3.1	12.4	16.1	12.1	25.3	10.8	7.1	5.3	4.5	1.7	0.5	21.1

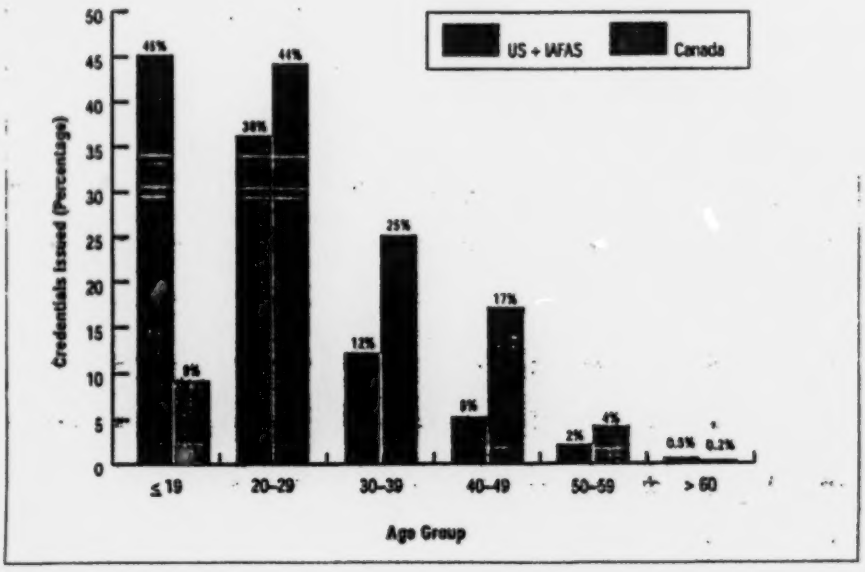
TABLE 4

Continued

- *A third of GED credentials awarded in the United States (31.8 percent) went to adults aged 18 or younger—the age when their traditional high school classmates earn diplomas.*
- *Only 1.4 percent of Canadian adults earning a credential in 2000 were aged 18 or younger.*
- *Almost half of the adults (48.5 percent) earning GED credentials in 2000 were between the ages of 19 and 39.*
- *One of every five GED credentials (20.1 percent) was earned by an adult aged 30 or older.*

FIGURE 4

Percentage of GED Credentials Issued in 2000, in the United States, Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada, by Age Group



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 5

Number of People Tested, by Edition

- *About 94 percent of adults worldwide taking the GED Tests in 2000 were administered an English-language print edition of the tests.*
- *Just under 46,000 adults worldwide took the Spanish-language edition in 2000—a decrease of about 5,000 since 1999. About 38 percent of the Spanish-language edition tests administered in 2000 were administered in Puerto Rico.*

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Language			Special Edition		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cass.	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	11,646	11,609	8	0	6	4	19
Alaska	3,435	3,372	62	0	1	0	0
Arizona	14,821	13,709	957	2	1	1	151
Arkansas	8,578	8,481	91	2	3	0	1
California	56,393	52,205	4,162	1	7	0	18
Colorado	15,345	14,989	354	0	1	1	0
Connecticut	6,526	6,001	509	0	6	0	10
Delaware	853	847	2	0	1	0	3
District of Columbia	1,236	1,135	42	9	0	0	50
Florida	45,148	44,354	747	0	17	4	26
Georgia	33,761	33,594	83	16	21	1	46
Hawaii	2,084	2,083	0	0	1	0	0
Idaho	6,741	6,659	79	0	1	0	2
Illinois	38,635	36,013	2,542	0	24	1	55
Indiana	17,635	17,517	81	2	22	0	13
Iowa	7,666	7,598	60	1	4	0	3
Kansas	8,813	8,519	268	1	1	1	23
Kentucky	17,838	17,606	81	1	17	4	129
Louisiana	11,136	11,089	38	1	7	0	1
Maine	4,064	4,052	8	3	0	0	1
Maryland	11,704	11,635	52	0	8	0	9
Massachusetts	13,814	13,009	764	0	0	1	40
Michigan	31,418	31,096	264	7	6	4	41
Minnesota	11,900	11,735	155	0	7	0	3
Mississippi	13,590	13,539	34	0	10	0	7
Missouri	13,961	13,901	21	2	12	1	24
Montana	3,606	3,569	1	0	6	0	30
Nebraska	4,250	4,235	9	0	4	0	2
Nevada	5,360	5,302	57	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	2,769	2,761	6	0	0	0	2
New Jersey	14,159	12,897	1,249	8	0	0	5
New Mexico	8,454	8,053	390	0	9	0	2
New York	65,860	59,601	5,164	1,095	0	0	0
North Carolina	23,270	22,882	330	2	43	2	11
North Dakota	1,846	1,835	4	0	7	0	0
Ohio	25,819	25,722	36	5	15	9	32
Oklahoma	11,599	11,462	116	0	4	0	17
Oregon	14,746	13,987	704	2	39	0	14
Pennsylvania	26,603	25,884	532	37	28	0	122
Rhode Island	4,526	4,143	382	0	1	0	0
South Carolina	8,472	8,326	77	0	13	0	56
South Dakota	2,663	2,658	1	0	3	0	1
Tennessee	21,330	21,139	146	5	11	0	29
Texas	82,132	76,772	5,251	0	0	0	109
Utah	7,026	6,950	70	0	2	4	0
Vermont	1,506	1,504	1	0	1	0	0
Virginia	17,586	17,308	114	1	15	0	148
Washington	23,485	22,746	659	2	28	2	48
West Virginia	5,684	5,662	1	0	5	0	16
Wisconsin	17,914	17,506	374	0	22	0	12
Wyoming	1,794	1,773	19	0	2	0	0
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	381	381	0	0	0	0	0
N. Mariana Islands	95	95	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	17,828	669	17,159	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	118	118	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	341	331	10	0	0	0	0
US+IAFAS[2]	830,063	782,718	44,326	1,205	443	40	1,331

[1] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[2] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Language			Special Edition		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cass.	Braille	Large Print
Alberta	2,343	2,339	0	1	2	0	1
British Columbia	2,994	2,974	0	5	5	0	10
Manitoba	856	849	0	3	3	0	1
New Brunswick	1,584	1,241	0	279	1	1	62
Newfoundland	353	352	0	0	0	1	0
Northwest Territories	78	78	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	2,286	2,271	0	0	3	0	12
Ontario	3,173	3,133	0	10	1	0	29
Prince Edward Island	484	483	0	1	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	2,315	2,297	0	2	11	0	5
Yukon Territory	63	63	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	16,529	16,080	0	301	26	2	120
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,799	6,514	1,278	1	2	0	4
International	613	613	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	3,109	3,000	22	0	0	1	86
Overseas: Non-Mil.	308	303	5	0	0	0	0
Overseas: Military	155	155	0	0	0	0	0
CONUS Military	2,094	2,094	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Contracts	14,093	12,803	1,305	1	2	1	80
Program Total	860,684	811,491	45,631	1,507	471	43	1,541

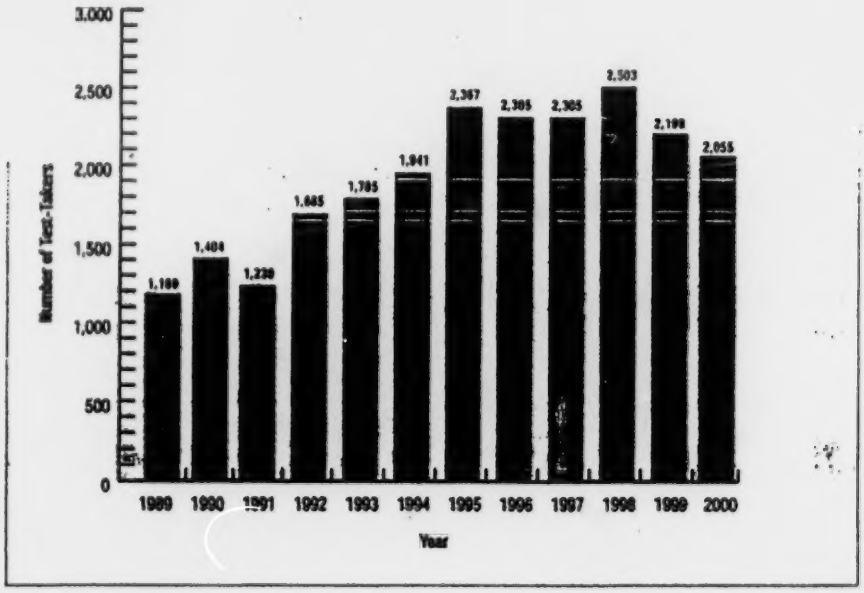
TABLE 5

Continued

- *The overall number of adults taking the Spanish-language edition of the GED Tests in Puerto Rico decreased—from 20,617 in 1999 to 17,159 in 2000. But in both years, more than 95 percent of all Puerto Rican adults taking the tests chose to take the Spanish-language edition.*
- *Among adults taking the GED Tests in Federal Corrections Institutions, the percentage taking the Spanish-language edition decreased to 16 percent in 2000, from 25 percent in 1999.*
- *Two jurisdictions accounted for almost the entire 20 percent increase in French-language editions administered in 2000: New York, with a 19 percent increase, and New Brunswick, with a 29 percent increase from 1999.*

FIGURE 5

Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–2000



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

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TABLE 6

Volume of Special Testing Accommodations[1]

Jurisdiction	Special Testing Accommodations[1]				Requests for SLD Accommodations[2]
	Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	
Alabama	22	0	2	13	44
Alaska	5	0	0	1	5
Arizona	43	1	16	6	36
Arkansas	18	11	9	17	15
California	122	8	17	22	90
Colorado	32	6	2	12	36
Connecticut	37	1	3	83	18
Delaware	1	0	1	1	0
District of Columbia	2	0	0	2	3
Florida	195	3	21	337	155
Georgia	63	2	12	22	86
Hawaii	2	0	0	2	2
Idaho	9	3	1	5	6
Illinois	250	46	11	25	39
Indiana	71	1	27	65	53
Iowa	45	2	3	6	7
Kansas	31	9	6	13	50
Kentucky	48	3	6	21	37
Louisiana	43	2	5	30	32
Maine	9	5	2	3	28
Maryland	55	0	8	68	34
Massachusetts	25	0	3	20	17
Michigan	79	2	2	2	16
Minnesota	41	7	6	29	34
Mississippi	55	17	10	21	53
Missouri	76	29	30	54	75
Montana	11	0	2	4	6
Nebraska	10	6	4	0	9
Nevada	3	0	0	2	1
New Hampshire	9	1	0	1	5
New Jersey	5	0	0	4	10
New Mexico	35	7	8	32	15
New York	667	28	148	1,007	525
North Carolina	186	0	43	120	120
North Dakota	33	1	3	16	22
Ohio	40	0	6	27	0
Oklahoma	17	2	6	17	17
Oregon	212	22	55	188	237
Pennsylvania	28	6	4	47	38
Rhode Island	7	0	1	5	7
South Carolina	42	56	15	53	24
South Dakota	40	21	16	20	5
Tennessee	22	6	4	1	9
Texas	162	48	111	74	0
Utah	4	0	2	3	5
Vermont	6	0	1	3	4
Virginia	125	16	23	63	141
Washington	115	15	29	50	40
West Virginia	27	21	18	16	34
Wisconsin	458	248	16	73	99
Wyoming	7	1	0	4	4
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	1	0	0	0	1
N. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	20	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	59	0	0	0	59
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
US+IAFAS[4]	3,730	663	718	2,710	2,408

[1] Accommodations to standard testing conditions include extended testing time, use of special reading or optical devices, alternative answer-recording methods, and miscellaneous other adaptations to standard testing conditions. A candidate may be granted a combination of these adaptations as described in the *GED Examiner's Manual* and the GED Testing Service brochure, "Accommodating Accommodations."

[2] These numbers represent requests to jurisdictions for adaptations to standard testing conditions based on specific learning disabilities (SLD).

[3] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[4] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

NOTE: "Special Testing Accommodations" refers to the number of adaptations to standard testing conditions. "SLD Requests" refers to the number of persons requesting accommodations based on specific learning disabilities. Some candidates may require multiple accommodations to be tested fairly. An additional method of accommodation is the use of special editions of the GED Tests—Audiocassette, Braille, and Large Print (please refer to Table 5).

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Testing Site	Special Testing Accommodations				Requests for SLD Accommodations
	Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	
Alberta	6	0	0	0	3
British Columbia	17	2	4	19	0
Manitoba	11	1	0	3	1
New Brunswick	2	1	3	4	0
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	21	14	1	22	14
Ontario	9	0	0	7	15
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	16	0	0	0	21
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	82	19	8	55	80
Federal Corr. Inst.	0	0	0	0	0
International	2	0	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	0	0	0	85	85
Overseas: Non-Mil.	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas: Military	0	0	0	0	0
CONUS Military	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Contracts	2	0	0	63	63
Program Total	3,814	661	726	2,850	2,547

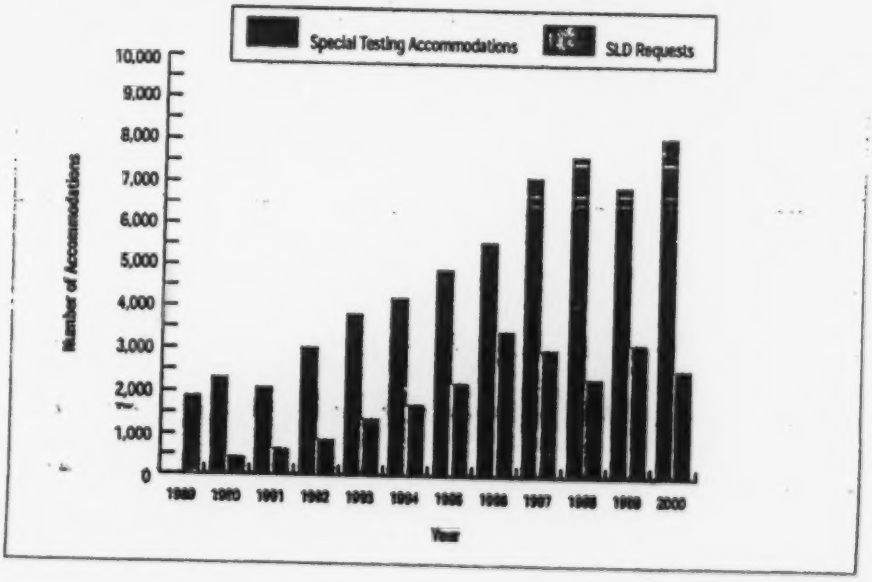
TABLE 6

Continued

- *The number of adults (8,071) receiving testing accommodations (i.e., extended time, alternate answer methods) in 2000 represented an increase of more than 110 percent over the number receiving accommodations in 1993.*
- *The number of adults receiving other accommodations (i.e., private room, frequent breaks) in 2000 increased by 40 percent from 1999. The number of adults using a reading device decreased by 31 percent.*
- *While Alabama tripled, Georgia and Virginia almost doubled the number of requests for specific learning disabilities (SLD) accommodations between 1999 and 2000.*
- *The overall number of requests for SLD accommodations decreased by 19 percent in 2000.*

FIGURE 6

Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–2000) and Number of Persons Requesting SLD Accommodations (1990–2000)



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 7

Highest Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	Percentage of People Tested Who Completed Grade[1]							Average Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alabama	2.6	8.5	20.8	30.6	31.3	6.2	0.0	9.0
Alaska	1.1	1.2	9.9	19.4	30.6	33.5	4.3	10.0
Arizona	1.4	1.3	9.7	18.3	28.7	33.4	7.2	10.0
Arkansas	0.6	2.1	8.3	19.0	30.2	35.1	4.7	10.0
California	13.6	0.8	3.5	10.0	21.9	43.6	6.7	9.8
Colorado	1.0	1.6	5.3	15.1	34.9	38.0	4.0	10.1
Connecticut	0.8	1.1	9.2	22.3	30.8	31.1	4.6	9.9
Delaware	0.1	1.1	9.8	25.8	32.3	29.0	1.9	9.8
District of Columbia	1.3	2.3	7.4	17.6	27.1	37.7	6.5	10.1
Florida	0.6	1.2	8.3	19.2	29.8	35.2	5.6	10.0
Georgia	0.5	1.8	13.3	16.5	37.6	25.9	4.4	9.8
Hawaii	0.4	0.6	5.1	18.2	29.5	41.2	5.0	10.2
Idaho	1.3	1.5	8.5	21.1	31.7	31.0	5.0	9.9
Illinois	1.5	1.2	7.3	17.4	30.9	35.8	5.9	10.1
Indiana	0.4	0.9	8.6	19.6	32.9	34.2	3.5	10.0
Iowa	0.5	0.9	7.4	20.1	34.7	33.7	2.6	10.0
Kansas	0.8	1.1	7.1	20.1	33.0	34.1	3.8	10.0
Kentucky	0.4	1.7	11.7	21.9	32.5	30.3	1.6	9.8
Louisiana	33.5	0.2	12.4	27.7	1.1	22.7	2.4	8.4
Maine	0.5	1.1	10.2	22.5	32.4	30.1	3.1	9.9
Maryland	1.1	2.1	10.1	24.3	30.7	28.8	2.9	9.8
Massachusetts	1.3	1.5	9.3	20.7	31.2	33.0	3.0	9.9
Michigan	0.7	1.2	7.4	19.6	33.2	36.3	1.5	10.0
Minnesota	0.6	0.6	4.3	14.1	32.2	43.7	4.4	10.3
Mississippi	N/A[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	0.6	1.5	9.3	22.0	33.3	30.0	3.2	9.9
Montana	0.9	1.3	10.3	20.8	32.1	30.8	3.8	9.9
Nebraska	0.6	0.8	7.1	20.1	31.7	34.5	5.2	10.1
Nevada	0.6	0.9	5.0	13.6	30.9	43.0	6.1	10.3
New Hampshire	0.1	1.3	10.1	21.6	33.8	30.4	2.8	9.9
New Jersey	1.0	1.3	7.3	18.2	29.6	33.7	8.8	10.1
New Mexico	1.5	1.5	8.0	20.3	31.3	33.2	4.1	9.9
New York	1.4	0.9	6.5	17.5	29.2	33.3	11.2	10.2
North Carolina	4.7	4.7	4.7	26.9	33.5	23.7	1.9	9.6
North Dakota	0.5	1.2	9.6	21.6	30.5	33.3	3.3	9.9
Ohio	2.6	0.9	8.9	18.4	30.0	35.7	3.6	9.9
Oklahoma	1.1	1.8	9.8	21.7	31.4	31.2	3.1	9.9
Oregon	1.5	1.3	8.6	20.1	32.8	31.3	4.4	9.9
Pennsylvania	2.6	1.1	7.9	20.3	32.2	32.5	3.4	9.9
Rhode Island	2.1	1.4	10.4	17.8	28.0	27.0	13.3	10.0
South Carolina	0.6	1.3	11.4	28.1	31.7	24.3	2.6	9.7
South Dakota	0.5	2.0	14.1	21.8	30.4	28.8	2.4	9.8
Tennessee	0.6	1.7	7.0	18.6	32.8	35.6	3.8	10.0
Texas	6.5	1.9	9.4	22.0	27.2	27.3	5.6	9.7
Utah	0.4	0.7	3.7	11.6	24.4	46.6	12.7	10.5
Vermont	0.4	1.3	10.5	22.9	32.8	28.6	3.6	9.9
Virginia	0.8	2.2	10.0	21.8	30.4	32.6	2.1	9.9
Washington	1.7	1.6	7.9	18.6	30.7	33.9	5.6	10.0
West Virginia	0.8	2.4	10.5	23.5	31.1	29.5	2.3	9.8
Wisconsin	0.8	0.5	5.4	16.7	32.7	40.2	3.8	10.2
Wyoming	1.3	0.9	6.5	17.8	28.5	36.3	8.8	10.2
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.5	32.4	51.3	6.1	10.5
N. Mariana Islands	3.2	1.1	11.8	24.7	25.8	29.0	4.3	9.7
Palau	1.0	3.0	14.0	24.0	32.0	26.0	0.0	9.6
Puerto Rico	0.0	10.7	25.2	33.1	16.4	14.6	0.0	9.0
Marshall Islands	0.8	0.0	9.3	17.8	26.3	41.5	4.2	10.1
Virgin Islands	0.3	1.2	11.4	14.1	15.8	26.4	30.8	10.5
US+IAFAS[4]	**3.1**	**1.7**	**8.6**	**19.6**	**29.6**	**32.5**	**4.9**	**9.9**

[1] Grade completed percentages for each category are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in that category who completed the specified grade by the total number of persons in that category reporting their last grade completed and multiplying the result by 100. This process is used for all similar tables in this report.

[2] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[3] Secondary school placement systems in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and elsewhere are not easily correlated to North American practices.

[4] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

NOTE: These numbers include both those candidates who did and did not meet the minimum score requirement in each jurisdiction.

	Percentage of People Tested Who Completed Grade							Average Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alberta	0.5	0.9	3.2	15.4	42.0	31.0	7.0	10.2
British Columbia	0.6	2.1	7.1	16.2	42.6	31.3	0.2	9.9
Manitoba	1.2	2.2	7.8	22.9	33.8	30.2	1.9	9.8
New Brunswick	0.8	3.5	7.8	17.2	32.8	26.9	11.1	10.0
Newfoundland	0.6	1.7	9.5	24.0	31.8	28.9	3.5	9.9
Northwest Territories	3.8	10.3	3.8	17.9	34.6	29.5	0.0	9.6
Nova Scotia	1.5	3.2	11.0	26.8	29.9	26.2	1.4	9.6
Ontario	0.2	0.4	6.5	15.6	30.8	39.2	7.3	10.2
Prince Edward Island	1.1	5.1	14.5	19.4	35.2	24.7	0.0	9.6
Saskatchewan	3.3	2.5	10.4	21.6	35.2	24.7	2.2	9.7
Yukon Territory	0.0	3.3	4.9	13.1	39.3	36.1	3.3	10.1
Canada	1.0	2.1	7.7	18.8	33.7	30.9	4.8	9.9
Federal Corr. Inst.	4.2	3.1	10.1	19.8	24.8	28.4	9.6	9.8
International	NOT REPORTED[3]							
Michigan Prisons	1.8	3.1	11.5	21.7	29.2	27.9	4.8	9.8
Overseas Bases: Non-Mil.	1.3	1.3	2.6	14.7	29.7	37.3	13.1	10.3
Overseas Bases: Military	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	26.6	52.6	9.7	10.6
CONUS Military	0.0	0.3	3.5	12.6	29.0	48.3	6.2	10.4
VA Hospitals	0.0	0.0	14.3	21.4	21.4	35.7	7.1	10.0
Federal Contracts	2.9	2.0	9.0	18.8	33.6	33.0	0.9	9.9
Program Total	3.1	1.7	8.6	19.5	29.7	32.5	4.9	9.9

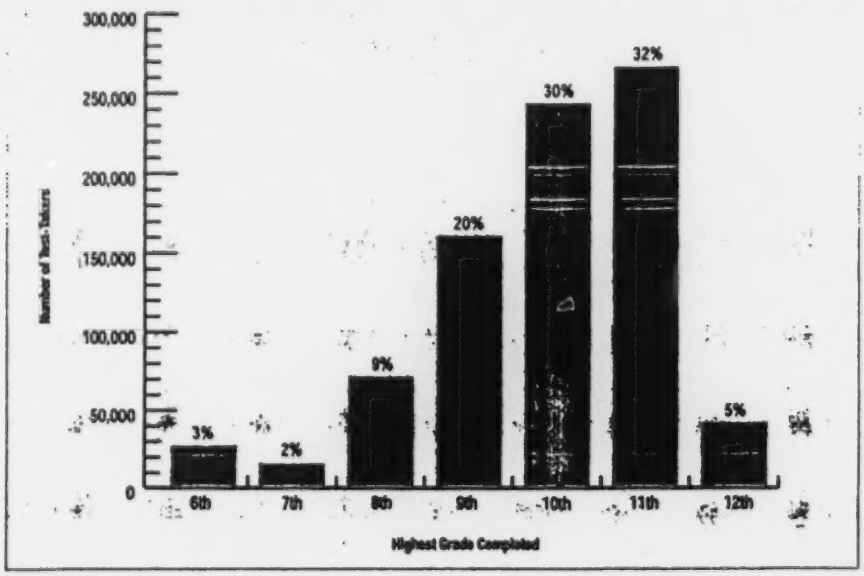
TABLE 7

Continued

- *More than one in three adults (37.4 percent) who took the tests in 2000 reported completing at least the 11th grade before leaving high school.*
- *Two of every three adults tested (67.1 percent) reported completing the 10th grade or higher before leaving high school.*
- *The averages of highest grade completed are identical (9.9 years, or 9 years and 11 months) for all three subgroups reported (United States + IAFAS, Canada, and Federal Contracts). The 9.9 mean value for highest grade completed has been 9.9 years each year since 1990.*

FIGURE 7

Number and Percentage of People Who Took the GED Tests in 2000, by Highest Grade Completed



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

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TABLE 8

Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active-Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active-Duty Military Personnel[1]	Reasons for Taking the GED Tests: Education		Employment	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	11,646	51	21	7,832	67.3	3,921	33.7
Alaska	3,435	31	9	1,895	55.2	883	25.7
Arizona	14,821	39	16	10,769	72.7	5,707	38.5
Arkansas	8,578	61	67	522	6.1	3,559	41.5
California	56,393	216	16	32,252	57.2	—[2]	—[2]
Colorado	15,345	37	22	10,223	66.6	—[2]	—[2]
Connecticut	6,526	25	0	2,379	36.5	3,364	51.5
Delaware	853	5	0	679	79.6	211	24.7
District of Columbia	1,236	1	1	927	75.0	604	48.9
Florida	45,148	76	114	37,144	82.3	6,223	13.8
Georgia	33,761	57	87	20,018	59.3	9,945	29.5
Hawaii	2,084	13	5	1,446	69.4	606	29.1
Idaho	6,741	9	7	4,806	71.3	2,244	33.3
Illinois	38,635	72	12	29,475	76.3	8,640	22.4
Indiana	17,635	75	88	13,830	78.4	8,213	46.6
Iowa	7,666	15	11	5,357	69.9	1,803	23.5
Kansas	8,813	43	9	6,548	74.3	2,091	23.7
Kentucky	17,838	50	19	11,712	65.7	7,255	40.7
Louisiana	11,136	48	1	8,807	79.1	4,711	42.3
Maine	4,064	83	1	1,913	47.1	1,538	37.8
Maryland	11,704	22	6	8,483	72.5	1,130	9.7
Massachusetts	13,814	34	8	9,704	70.2	2,614	18.9
Michigan	31,418	144	70	16,083	51.2	12,942	41.2
Minnesota	11,900	62	6	8,689	73.0	4,046	34.0
Mississippi	13,590	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	13,961	27	9	12,406	88.9	5,934	42.5
Montana	3,606	25	0	2,872	79.6	1,703	47.2
Nebraska	4,250	41	1	3,062	72.0	908	21.4
Nevada	5,360	20	23	4,037	75.3	1,827	34.1
New Hampshire	2,769	21	0	1,755	63.4	576	20.8
New Jersey	14,159	29	23	11,187	79.0	4,654	32.9
New Mexico	8,454	26	10	5,464	64.6	2,570	30.4
New York	65,860	81	—	45,808	69.6	17,747	26.9
North Carolina	23,270	77	22	16,628	71.5	1,419	6.1
North Dakota	1,846	21	0	953	51.6	619	33.5
Ohio	25,819	88	0	16,587	64.2	4,434	17.2
Oklahoma	11,599	64	18	8,571	73.9	4,486	38.7
Oregon	14,746	46	25	7,411	50.3	3,967	26.9
Pennsylvania	26,603	80	64	6,022	22.6	6,534	24.6
Rhode Island	4,526	12	0	3,420	75.6	617	13.5
South Carolina	8,472	1	0	7,234	85.4	3,453	40.8
South Dakota	2,663	28	7	2,062	77.4	1,613	60.6
Tennessee	21,330	43	21	12,525	58.7	7,193	33.7
Texas	82,132	245	—	61,177	74.5	30,103	36.7
Utah	7,026	21	15	5,214	74.2	2,252	32.1
Vermont	1,506	17	5	1,038	68.9	522	34.7
Virginia	17,586	68	38	12,536	71.3	6,673	37.9
Washington	23,485	59	19	14,254	60.7	6,905	29.4
West Virginia	5,684	60	19	3,984	70.1	3,508	61.7
Wisconsin	17,914	73	6	11,881	66.3	2,913	16.3
Wyoming	1,794	27	0	1,046	58.3	523	29.2
American Samoa	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Micronesia	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	381	1	0	260	68.2	62	16.3
N. Mariana Islands	95	1	0	69	72.6	26	27.4
Palau	100	1	0	75	75.0	25	25.0
Puerto Rico	17,828	1	0	8,557	48.0	9,092	51.0
Marshall Islands	118	1	16	86	72.9	16	13.6
Virgin Islands	341	1	0	293	85.9	46	13.5
US+IAFAS[3]	830,063	2,647	937	539,967	66.1	225,170	30.2

[1] Persons who defined themselves as "active-duty military" when completing their answer sheet.

[2] — = data not collected.

[3] N/A = not available at time of publication.

[4] Centers are the same as those used for overseas military testing.

[5] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

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Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active Duty Military Personnel	Reasons for Taking the GED Tests: Education		Employment	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alberta	2,343	28	34	1,637	69.9	935	39.9
British Columbia	2,994	1	—	1,591	53.1	1,150	38.4
Manitoba	856	1	3	614	71.7	301	35.2
New Brunswick	1,584	1	15	948	59.8	308	19.4
Newfoundland	353	1	2	252	71.4	128	36.3
Northwest Territories	78	2	0	63	80.8	15	19.2
Nova Scotia	2,286	1	55	1,489	65.1	744	32.5
Ontario	3,173	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	484	1	0	288	59.5	224	46.3
Saskatchewan	2,315	1	0	1,012	43.7	1,049	45.3
Yukon Territory	63	1	—	51	81.0	14	22.2
Canada	16,529	39	109	7,945	59.5	4,668	35.0
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,799	100	13	5,944	76.2	1,839	23.6
International	613	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan Prisons	3,109	38	0	2,532	81.4	1,034	33.3
Oversees Bases: Non-Mil.[4]	308	—	0	244	79.2	94	30.5
Oversees Bases: Military	155	242	154	131	84.5	73	47.1
CONUS Military	2,094	281	1,983	1,560	74.5	1,567	74.8
VA Hospitals	14	3	0	13	92.9	4	28.6
Federal Contracts	10,092	604	2,150	10,424	77.3	4,601	34.2
Program total	860,684	3,350	3,196	558,336	66.2	244,649	30.4

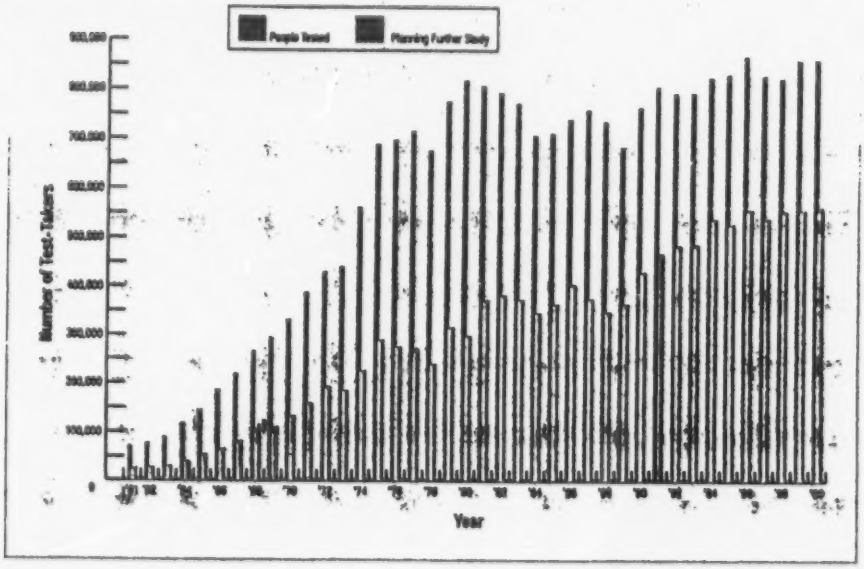
TABLE 8

Continued

- *Two of every three adults worldwide (66.2 percent) tested in 2000 reported that they took the GED Tests for further training and education beyond the high school level. Among the three subgroups reported, the percentage varies significantly (United States and IAFAS, 66.1 percent; Canada, 59.5 percent; and Federal Contracts, 77.3 percent). The overall rate is 10 percent higher than the 1990 rate of 56.5 percent.*
- *Almost one in three adults (30.4 percent) tested in 2000 cited employment as their motivation for earning a high school credential. Among the three subgroups reported, the percentage ranged from 30 to over 36 percent (United States and IAFAS, 30.2 percent; Canada, 36.4 percent; and Federal Contracts, 34.2 percent).*
- *The number of active-duty military personnel who took the GED Tests in 2000 increased by 41 percent, compared to 1999.*

FIGURE 8

Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study, Compared with Total Number Tested, 1961–2000



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 9

Credentials Issued, 1990 and 1996–2000; Percent Change, 1990–2000; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971

More than half a million adults worldwide (512,203) earned GED high school credentials in 2000. This number represents a decrease of less than one percent from 1999, but a 16 percent increase over 1990.

More than 13 million adults worldwide have earned GED credentials since 1971.

Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued							
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent Change[1] 1990–2000	Cum. 1971–2000
Alabama	7,549	7,647	8,039	8,065	6,938	7,092	-6.1	268,696
Alaska	1,367	2,111	1,563	1,815	1,982	2,156	57.7	61,174
Arizona	8,512	11,042	9,802	10,514	12,449	9,687	13.8	237,864
Arkansas	7,013	7,686	7,998	8,134	6,839	7,105	1.3	81,154
California	16,800	39,211	37,463	35,654	37,596	34,379	104.6	546,148
Colorado	7,633	8,126	8,168	8,885	9,359	9,875	29.4	211,052
Connecticut	4,811	4,758	4,554	4,789	4,259	3,761	-21.8	128,621
Delaware	1,050	839	747	769	729	661	-37.0	25,476
District of Columbia	650	851	827	725	417	495	-23.8	32,060
Florida	32,734	38,318	39,371	35,530	33,918	29,312	-10.5	789,537
Georgia	13,174	17,914	15,577	17,774	19,402	18,703	42.0	398,438
Hawaii	1,318	1,361	1,303	1,333	1,337	1,367	3.7	42,512
Idaho	790	1,133	660	611	567	466	-41.0	25,831
Illinois	15,137	8,011	—	18,549	19,946	19,629	29.7	436,447
Indiana	10,581	13,363	13,137	12,799	12,509	13,184	24.6	247,381
Iowa	5,027	5,525	5,377	5,448	4,544	4,983	-0.9	143,018
Kansas	5,489	6,517	5,835	5,993	6,424	5,830	6.2	189,852
Kentucky	11,822	10,738	10,368	10,196	11,851	13,211	11.7	326,547
Louisiana	6,874	8,517	7,020	6,638	7,677	8,373	21.8	262,350
Maine	3,415	2,427	2,386	2,322	4,034	5,418	58.7	80,132
Maryland	5,782	5,600	5,855	6,446	5,944	6,200	7.2	195,380
Massachusetts	9,389	9,318	8,208	7,873	7,494	8,046	-14.3	262,631
Michigan	12,687	14,124	14,428	12,906	15,915	12,574	-0.9	371,556
Minnesota	5,757	6,122	6,535	7,117	7,044	6,885	19.6	176,012
Mississippi	5,751	8,822	4,886	4,186	6,012	6,660	15.8	189,206
Missouri	8,174	9,090	9,789	10,864	10,429	10,411	27.4	250,897
Montana	1,649	2,149	1,903	2,061	2,204	2,411	46.2	59,730
Nebraska	2,300	2,425	2,414	1,934	2,173	2,080	-9.6	67,463
Nevada	2,453	4,223	3,931	4,234	3,895	4,121	68.0	73,972
New Hampshire	2,177	1,717	1,616	1,707	1,927	1,995	-8.4	53,046
New Jersey	8,146	9,120	8,790	8,097	9,077	8,090	-0.7	324,512
New Mexico	3,965	4,657	5,150	4,481	4,854	4,494	13.3	139,099
New York	35,727	38,112	35,425	36,479	37,165	35,302	-1.2	1,105,507
North Carolina	11,981	14,091	13,871	14,580	14,525	14,858	24.0	394,856
North Dakota	795	982	938	1,013	861	1,028	29.3	29,145
Ohio	17,281	17,236	16,831	16,745	17,108	18,898	9.4	387,659
Oklahoma	5,527	7,645	8,085	7,986	7,895	8,096	46.5	183,762
Oregon	6,690	7,889	7,378	7,718	9,082	8,885	32.8	211,170
Pennsylvania	17,166	19,162	17,440	19,658	17,313	17,487	1.9	510,224
Rhode Island	2,455	2,626	2,592	2,545	2,623	1,907	-22.3	73,663
South Carolina	5,708	5,320	4,801	5,285	5,839	5,654	-0.9	135,192
South Dakota	1,075	1,261	1,505	1,552	1,582	1,477	37.4	40,833
Tennessee	9,953	13,613	13,136	13,168	13,510	13,742	38.1	302,117
Texas	37,442	62,409	44,793	47,098	48,410	46,148	23.3	1,264,958
Utah	901	4,242	4,643	4,878	5,017[3]	5,208	478.0	42,111
Vermont	1,278	1,512	1,310	855	923	1,019	-20.3	34,953
Virginia	9,911	8,774	9,132	9,426	10,462	11,386	14.9	282,529
Washington	8,736	11,657	11,853	10,961	13,767	13,061	49.5	279,284
West Virginia	3,101	4,434	4,001	3,658	4,015	3,554	14.6	139,408
Wisconsin	3,058	7,254	7,601	7,888	7,892	8,377	173.9	195,184
Wyoming	1,137	1,175	1,127	1,271	1,194	1,256	10.5	36,597
American Samoa	—	20	10	—	15	—	—	—
Micronesia[4]	—	103	9	—	57	—	—	—
Guam	78	157	159	176	349	221	183.3	4,038
N. Mariana Islands	—	—	17	23	24	26	—	90
Palau[4]	—	—	—	26	—	37	—	63
Puerto Rico	8,574	11,053	10,502	14,404	17,055	12,986	51.5	230,760
Marshall Islands[4]	—	—	—	10	8	58	—	76
Virgin Islands	78	152	115	201	134	195	150.0	3,907
US+IAFAS[5]	418,634	514,341	470,977	496,053	516,570	500,520	19.6	12,688,014

[1] Changes over decade may reflect changes in jurisdiction policies.

[2] — = These data were not collected, not reported, or calculations were not possible due to missing data.

[3] Utah's number in 1999 has been revised since the last report.

[4] Prior to 1998, data for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands were reported under the category of "Micronesia"; 1997 data for the combined jurisdictions have been reported under the category of "Fed. Micronesia." All three jurisdictions are self-governing and have free-association status with the United States of America.

[5] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

[6] Cumulative data for New Brunswick were revised in 1999.

[7] Ontario initiated GED testing in 1996.

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Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued							
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent Change 1990–2000	Cum. 1971–2000
Alberta	2,461	1,768	1,401	1,526	1,665	1,738	–29.4	41,145
British Columbia	2550	2,542	2,314	2,270	2,199	2,130	–16.5	87,300
Manitoba	1,535	751	787	610	689	609	–60.3	41,044
New Brunswick[4]	1,457	944	757	717	902	935	–35.8	27,413
Newfoundland	714	385	302	171	166	163	–77.2	16,469
Northwest Territories	117	56	43	57	50	35	–70.1	2,193
Nova Scotia	1,816	1,476	1,322	1,215	1,440	1,638	–9.8	49,593
Ontario[1]	—	594	1,547	1,755	2,154	2,534	—	8,736
Prince Edward Island	165	164	182	236	364	420	154.5	6,900
Saskatchewan	1,729	1,454	1,349	1,539	1,496	1,438	–16.8	55,442
Yukon Territory	53	51	56	41	28	43	–18.9	1,380
Canada	12,597	10,185	10,089	10,197	11,153	11,663	–7.4	337,022
Program Total	411,231	424,526	481,037	506,199	527,723	512,203	24.6	11,025,030

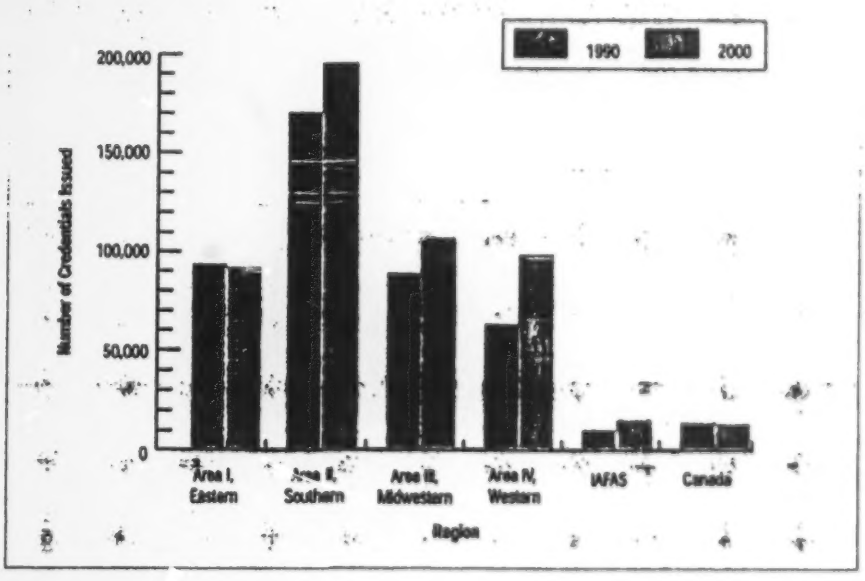
TABLE 9

Continued

- *The number of credentials awarded has remained steady at about half a million during the second half of this decade, with a one-time decrease of about 8 percent in 1997, when GEDTS introduced the higher passing standard.*
- *During the 1990s, the annual number of GED credentials awarded has increased by 49 percent or more in 11 jurisdictions: Utah (478 percent), Guam (183.3 percent), Wisconsin (173.9 percent), Prince Edward Island (154.5 percent), Virgin Islands (150 percent), California (104.6 percent), Nevada (68 percent), Maine (58.7 percent), Alaska (57.7 percent), Puerto Rico (51.5 percent), and Washington (49.5 percent).*
- *Four jurisdictions showed a decrease of 40 percent or more in the annual number of GED credentials awarded this decade: Newfoundland (77.2 percent), Northwest Territories (70.1 percent), Manitoba (60.3 percent), and Idaho (41 percent).*

FIGURE 9

Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1990 and in 2000, by Region



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

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TABLE 10

Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas[1]	Number Completing Battery, 2000	Participation Rate (percent)[2]	Number of Credentials Issued, 2000	Credentialing Rate (percent)[3]
Alabama	936,269	11,646	1.2	7,092	0.8
Alaska	51,195	2,397	4.7	2,156	4.2
Arizona	579,369	13,449	2.3	9,687	1.7
Arkansas	549,931	8,578	1.6	7,105	1.3
California	5,327,621	44,760	0.8	34,379	0.6
Colorado	375,970	9,780	2.6	9,875	2.6
Connecticut	503,961	6,018	1.2	3,761	0.7
Delaware	107,443	829	0.8	661	0.6
District of Columbia	125,948	1,216	1.0	495	0.4
Florida	2,541,872	43,557	1.7	29,312	1.2
Georgia	1,329,996	30,025	2.3	18,703	1.4
Hawaii	152,820	1,895	1.2	1,367	0.9
Idaho	138,389	4,558	3.3	466	0.3
Illinois	1,937,684	32,282	1.7	19,629	1.0
Indiana	951,428	17,362	1.8	13,184	1.4
Iowa	380,196	4,905	1.3	4,983	1.3
Kansas	325,477	6,871	2.1	5,830	1.8
Kentucky	909,162	16,705	1.8	13,211	1.5
Louisiana	905,263	11,051	1.2	8,373	0.9
Maine	184,979	2,978	1.6	5,418	2.9
Maryland	754,722	11,361	1.5	6,200	0.8
Massachusetts	882,624	11,479	1.3	8,046	0.9
Michigan	1,515,421	22,542	1.5	12,574	0.8
Minnesota	529,532	8,126	1.5	6,885	1.3
Mississippi	610,713	12,779	2.1	6,660	1.1
Missouri	944,893	13,677	1.4	10,411	1.1
Montana	105,698	3,063	2.9	2,411	2.3
Nebraska	196,144	2,703	1.4	2,080	1.1
Nevada	195,739	5,318	2.7	4,121	2.1
New Hampshire	144,234	2,406	1.7	1,995	1.4
New Jersey	1,324,806	13,524	1.0	8,090	0.6
New Mexico	260,091	6,709	2.6	4,494	1.7
New York	3,301,373	63,560	1.9	35,302	1.1
North Carolina	1,416,966	17,503	1.2	14,858	1.0
North Dakota	97,028	1,257	1.3	1,028	1.1
Ohio	1,851,680	25,076	1.4	18,898	1.0
Oklahoma	560,140	11,374	2.0	8,096	1.4
Oregon	393,844	10,686	2.7	8,885	2.3
Pennsylvania	2,160,811	23,930	1.1	17,487	0.8
Rhode Island	203,614	2,687	1.3	1,907	0.9
South Carolina	763,897	8,392	1.1	5,654	0.7
South Dakota	106,575	1,803	1.7	1,477	1.4
Tennessee	1,144,588	20,798	1.8	13,742	1.2
Texas	3,299,572	71,493	2.2	46,148	1.4
Utah	160,799	6,509	4.0	5,208	3.2
Vermont	76,341	1,001	1.3	1,019	1.3
Virginia	1,099,302	17,485	1.6	11,386	1.0
Washington	583,563	15,861	2.7	13,061	2.2
West Virginia	432,738	5,481	1.3	3,554	0.8
Wisconsin	721,374	8,510	1.2	8,377	1.2
Wyoming	51,995	1,413	2.7	1,256	2.4
American Samoa	11,364	—[5]	—	—	—
Micronesia	N/A	—	—	—	—
Guam	21,688	372	1.7	221	1.0
N. Mariana Islands	11,025	44	0.4	26	0.2
Palau	3,950	100	2.5	37	0.9
Puerto Rico	1,241,864	17,828	1.4	12,986	1.0
Marshall Islands	N/A[4]	109	—	58	—
Virgin Islands	27,962	338	1.2	195	0.7
US+IAFAS[6]	**45,523,643**	**718,159**	**1.6**	**500,520**	**1.1**

[1] Population totals for the United States and Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS) are based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons ages 16 and older, out of school, without high school diplomas (unpublished document tabulated for the U.S. Department of Education by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993). The numbers are estimates from a 20 percent sample of the U.S. population and are derived from the Summary Tape File 3 (STF3), 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions are based on 1991 Canada Census data for persons ages 15 and older, out of school, without secondary-level credentials or further training (Statistics Canada, 1991 Canada Census; Cat. No. 93-328, Table 5).

[2] Participation rate is the number of persons completing the GED battery divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary-level (high school) credentials.

[3] Credentialing rate is the number of persons issued GED credentials divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary-level (high school) credentials.

[4] N/A = not available.

[5] — = Not reported, not possible to calculate, or not applicable.

[6] IAFAS = Insular Areas and Freely Associated States.

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Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas[1]	Number Completing Credentials, 2000	Participation Rate (percent)[2]	Number of Credentials Issued, 1990	Credentialing Rate (percent)[3]
Alberta	573,165	2,297	0.4	1,738	0.3
British Columbia	745,970	2,914	0.4	2,130	0.3
Manitoba	323,970	842	0.3	609	0.2
New Brunswick	218,190	1,550	0.7	935	0.4
Newfoundland	182,075	334	0.2	163	0.1
Northwest Territories	14,520	78	0.5	35	0.2
Nova Scotia	258,545	2,237	0.9	1,638	0.6
Ontario	2,399,740	3,131	0.1	2,534	0.1
Prince Edward Island	36,590	483	1.3	420	1.1
Saskatchewan	289,740	2,222	0.8	1,438	0.5
Yukon Territory	4,595	63	1.4	43	0.9
Canada	5,045,100	18,191	0.3	11,633	0.2
Federal Corr. Inst.	N/A	7,705	—	—	—
International	N/A	543	—	—	—
Michigan Prisons	N/A	2,552	—	—	—
Overseas: Non-Mil.	N/A	295	—	—	—
Overseas: Military	N/A	150	—	—	—
CONUS Military	N/A	2,058	—	—	—
VA Hospitals	N/A	4	—	—	—
Federal Contracts	N/A	13,207	—	—	—
Program Total	50,161,931	141,617	1.5	512,203	1.0

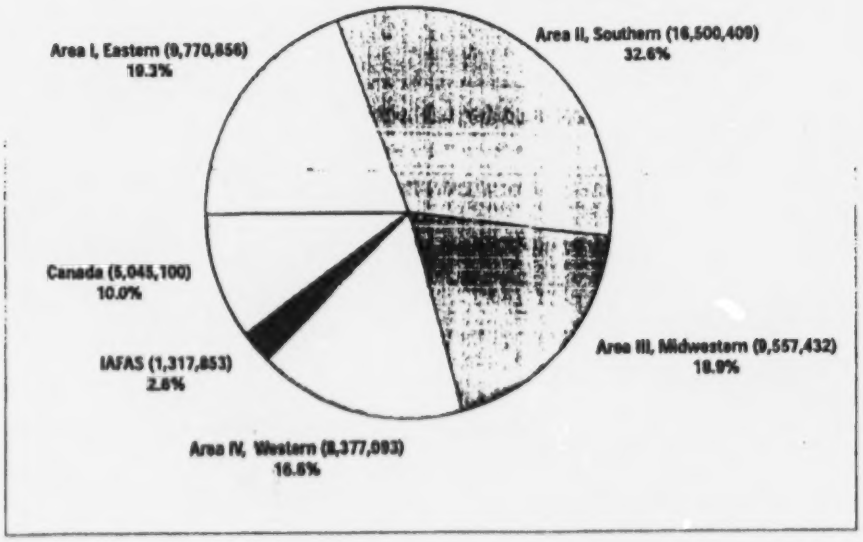
TABLE 10

Continued

- *In 1990, an estimated 50 million adults throughout North America lacked high school diplomas. Among the three subgroups reported, there were more than 44 million in the United States, 1 million in the U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS), and about 5 million in Canada.*
- *In 2000, only 1.5 percent of adults who did not graduate from high school attempted to earn a high school credential by passing the GED Tests. Programwide, only about 1 percent of adults without high school diplomas earned a GED credential in 2000. These rates have not changed appreciably since 1990.*
- *Three states roughly tripled the 1 percent international credentialing rate: Alaska (4.2 percent), Utah (3.2 percent), and Maine (2.9 percent).*

FIGURE 10

Number and Percentage of Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region[1] (U.S. 1990, Canada 1991)



[1] Please refer to p. 37 for definition of geographic regions.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

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TABLE 11

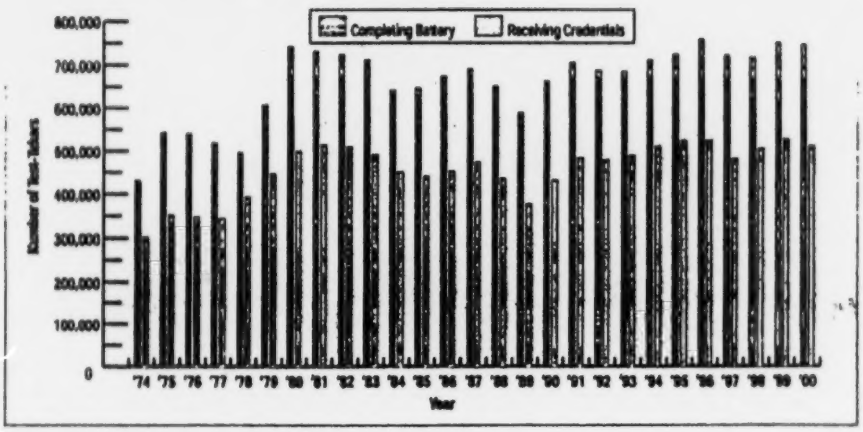
Trends in GED Testing, 1949–2000

- *An estimated 14.7 million adults worldwide have earned GED credentials since 1949.*
- *More adults worldwide (860,684) took the GED Tests in 2000 than in any previous year except 1996 (867,802) just before GEDTS raised the minimum passing score on the GED Tests battery.*
- *More adults (747,617) completed the GED Tests battery in 2000 than in all but two previous years: 1996 (758,570), just before GEDTS raised the minimum passing score on the GED Tests battery, and 1999 (757,637).*
- *The percentage of adults who take the GED Tests and who are planning further studies has increased to 66.2 percent in 2000 from 34.8 percent before 1953.*

Year	Number	Number	Percent	Average	Average	Percent	Number	Number
1949–67[1]	706	—[2]	75.0	28.8	9.9	34.8	1,057,358	1,429,714
1968	1,336	—	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9	184,256	265,499
1969	1,566	—	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3	210,404	293,451
1970	1,701	—	70.8	28.1	9.9	40.1	251,285	330,890
1971	1,858	—	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2	231,558	387,733
1972	1,997	—	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.5	248,790	430,346
1973	2,135	—	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0	256,905	440,216
1974	2,421	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0	300,674	561,203
1975	2,482	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1	351,327	687,426
1976	2,549	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4	346,490	696,623
1977	2,704	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8	342,828	715,116
1978	2,708	495,728	N/A	25.9	9.9	35.6	392,511	674,724
1979	2,799	508,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8	445,426	773,996
1980	2,753	544,000	70.8	23.1	10.0	39.0	600,000	800,000
1981	2,900	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	48.1	513,549	804,813
1982	3,046	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4	509,155	792,132
1983	3,009	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6	490,329	772,000
1984	3,395	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1	450,331	707,076
1985	3,371	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3	439,922	711,392
1986	3,243	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8	451,294	739,683
1987	3,314	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7	472,007	758,367
1988	3,450	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5	435,318	734,087
1989	3,468	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6	376,879	682,728
1990	3,910	652,000	69.0	26.3	9.0	51.0	491,000	760,000
1991	3,445	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6	483,854	808,038
1992	3,401	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4	479,252	790,565
1993	3,250	685,304	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7	489,474	790,165
1994	3,300	712,421	73.0	25.6	9.9	65.6	510,587	822,537
1995	3,255	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7	523,463	829,904
1996	3,493	758,570	71.7	25.0	9.9	64.4	524,528	867,802
1997	3,287	722,461	68.6	24.7	9.9	65.4	481,037	827,105
1998	3,183	718,464	70.9	24.8	9.9	67.6	506,190	822,181
1999[3]	3,682	751,637	70.2	24.6	9.9	65.0	527,723	860,079
2000	3,630	747,617	69.8	24.7	10	66.2	512,400	860,684
Total		17,210,734					14,171,381	21,218,953

FIGURE 11

Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials, Compared with Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–2000



[1] The statistics for the 18-year period were estimated by averaging or totaling the available numbers for those years.

[2] — = not available.

[3] Numbers in 1999 have been revised since the last report.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

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TABLE 12

GED Passing Score Requirements:[1] Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard in 2000

Minimum GED Score Standard[2]	Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting Standard	Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard
United States ◆ Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS)		
Minimum 40 and Mean 45	67	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the North Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kwajalein, Puerto Rico, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Virgin Islands
Minimum 40 and Mean 46	64	Wisconsin
Minimum 44 and Mean 45	—	Florida (effective 7/1/99–6/30/2000)
Minimum 45 and Mean 45	—	Florida (effective 7/1/2000)
42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4, 45 on Test 5, and Mean 45	—	New Jersey
Canada		
Minimum 45 (each test)	66	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory

As a result of the increased passing score requirement in 1997, all GED graduates must now meet a standard that exceeds the performance of at least 33 percent of graduating high school seniors.

[1] Jurisdictional requirements are described in the *GED Examiner's Manual*, Sections 3.8-3—3.8-8.

[2] Each jurisdiction that awards high school equivalency credentials based on the GED Tests establishes its own minimum score requirement. In January 1997, the GED Testing Service raised the minimum score requirement for passing the GED Tests to a minimum of 40 per test and a mean standard score of 45. In the United States, this minimum standard was met by 67 percent of graduating high school seniors. Jurisdictions may set passing score requirements that are more stringent than this established minimum, but may not set a lower standard.

[3] U.S. percentages are based on data from a national sample of graduating high school seniors who took all five sections of the GED Tests in the spring of 1998. The percentage reported for Canada is an estimate based on the performance of Canadian high school seniors who took individual GED Tests during the spring of 1998. This percentage was estimated using a conditional probability method.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

FIGURE 12

Percentage of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements in the United States, Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada

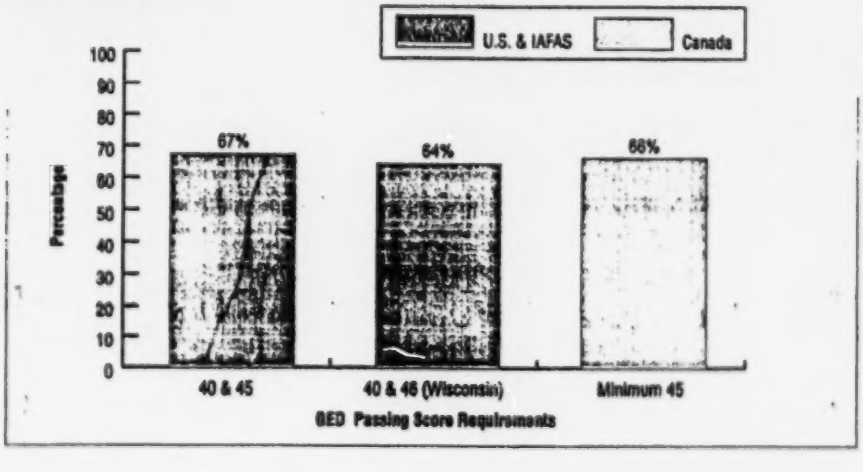

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TABLE 13A

Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Raised in 1997

In 2000, the overall passing rate in those jurisdictions where the standard was raised in 1997 was 69 percent. This figure was 2.8 percent lower than the 1996 overall passing rate of 71.8 percent.

Although raising the passing standard in 1997 tended to reduce the passing rate in most jurisdictions, about 40 percent of jurisdictions that increased score requirements in 1997 reported higher passing rates in 2000 than in 1996.

Area II, the Southern Region, reported a passing rate in 2000 of 64.8 percent, or 5.6 percent lower than its 1996 passing rate of 70.4 percent. IAFAS showed a 2000 passing rate of 72 percent, which is 5.6 percent higher than their 1996 passing rate of 66.4 percent.

Jurisdiction	Standard 1996	GED Score Req. (Percent) 1996	Standard 1997	GED Score Req. (Percent) 1997	Rate Change 1996–1997	Mid Score Req. (Percent) 1999	Mid Score Req. (Percent) 1999	Mid Score Req. (Percent) 2000	Rate Change 1999–2000
Alabama	35 and 45	55.2	40 and 45	58.4	3.2	60.2	55.1	60.9	5.7
Alaska	35 and 45	89.7	40 and 45	86.3	-3.4	85.0	86.2	36.4	-3.3
Arizona	35 and 45	63.8	40 and 45	72.4	8.7	74.0	82.7	72.0	8.3
Connecticut	35 and 45	65.6	40 and 45	68.9	3.2	72.2	65.0	61.1	-4.6
Georgia	35 and 45	63.7	40 and 45	59.2	-4.5	66.7	64.5	60.0	-3.7
Hawaii	35 and 45	70.6	40 and 45	69.4	-1.2	72.7	72.9	72.5	1.9
Illinois	35 and 45	64.0	40 and 45	61.0	-2.9	62.1	61.6	61.3	-2.6
Indiana	35 and 45	76.8	40 and 45	74.0	-2.8	75.4	73.9	75.9	-0.9
Iowa	35 and 45	91.4	40 and 45	91.3	-0.1	95.3	95.7	95.4	4.0
Kansas	35 and 45	81.0	40 and 45	83.0	2.0	83.2	86.1	84.8	3.9
Louisiana	40 or 45	76.7	40 and 45	75.1	-1.6	75.0	76.5	75.6	-1.1
Maine	35 and 45	94.2	40 and 45	91.6	-2.6	97.1	96.3	93.1	-1.0
Massachusetts	35 and 45	70.1	40 and 45	66.3	-3.8	68.8	68.8	69.3	-0.8
Michigan	35 and 45	72.8	40 and 45	68.4	-4.5	64.8	67.6	66.5	-6.3
Minnesota	35 and 45	82.7	40 and 45	82.6	-0.1	85.9	87.5	35.1	2.5
Mississippi	40 or 45	58.1	40 and 45	48.4	-9.7	50.8	49.1	52.1	-6.0
Montana	35 and 45	77.9	40 and 45	74.6	-3.3	76.8	75.9	78.7	0.8
Nebraska	40 or 45	93.2	40 and 45	91.9	-1.2	89.1	88.2	91.9	-1.2
Nevada	35 and 45	76.4	40 and 45	75.3	-1.1	78.5	75.2	76.9	0.5
New Hampshire	35 and 45	83.2	40 and 45	82.8	-0.6	85.2	83.8	81.8	-1.4
New Mexico	40 or 50	74.3	40 and 45	65.4	-8.8	68.7	68.3	67.0	-7.3
North Carolina	35 and 45	84.7	40 and 45	83.0	-1.7	85.1	84.4	84.9	0.2
Ohio	35 and 45	78.6	40 and 45	74.0	-4.5	76.1	77.4	75.4	-3.2
Pennsylvania	35 and 45	72.8	40 and 45	69.6	-3.2	73.7	71.1	73.1	0.3
Rhode Island	35 and 45	71.3	40 and 45	66.9	-4.4	69.2	71.5	76.6	5.3
South Carolina	35 and 45	64.6	40 and 45	56.7	-7.9	65.9	66.7	65.7	1.1
Tennessee	35 and 45	65.3	40 and 45	63.9	-1.4	64.9	66.1	65.3	0.0
Texas	40 or 45	75.2	40 and 45	64.2	-10.9	66.5	63.8	62.8	-12.4
Vermont	35 and 45	90.5	40 and 45	92.1	1.6	94.5	93.1	86.9	-3.6
Virginia	35 and 45	71.6	40 and 45	62.3	-9.3	64.0	62.9	65.1	-6.5
Wyoming	35 and 45	89.7	40 and 45	89.6	-0.1	94.6	91.1	90.6	0.9
American Samoa	40	60.6	40 and 45	34.5	-26.1	—[1]	38.5	—	—
Guam	35 and 45	68.7	40 and 45	72.5	5.8	58.5	75.5	62.1	-4.6
N. Mariana Islands	—	—	40 and 45	33.3	—	39.0	66.7	59.1	—
Puerto Rico	35 and 45	66.6	40 and 45	66.7	0.0	75.5	75.0	72.8	6.2
Marshall Islands	40 or 45	—	40 and 45	—	—	6.1	10.0	11.0	—
Virgin Islands	35 and 45	53.7	40 and 45	52.2	-1.6	53.7	52.6	57.7	4.0
Total	—	70.4	—	66.4	-4.0	70.8	69.0	69.0	-2.0

[1] — = Not reported or not possible to calculate.

[2] Previously reported under Micronesia.

NOTE: Please refer to p. 37 for definition of geographic regions.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

FIGURE 13A

Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where GED Score Standard Was Raised

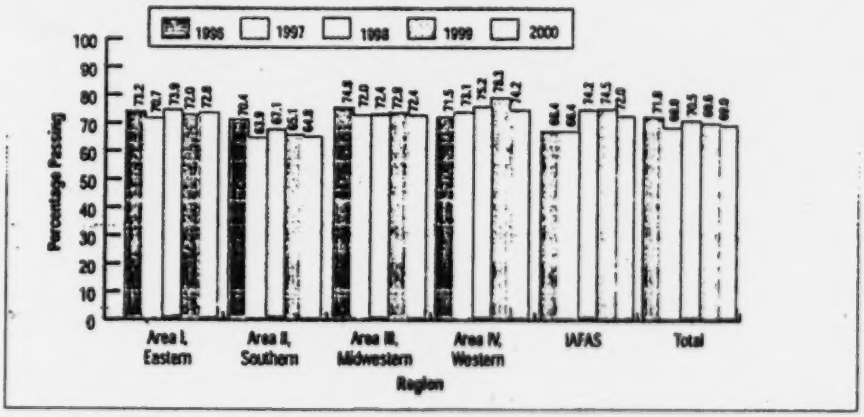

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TABLE 13B

Effects of Higher GED Score Requirements on Passing Rate—Jurisdictions Where Standard Was Not Raised in 1997

Jurisdiction	Standard 1996	Std Score Req. (Percent) 1996	Standard 1997	Std Score Req. (Percent) 1997	Rate Change 1996–1997	Std Score Req. (Percent) 1998	Std Score Req. (Percent) 1999	Std Score Req. (Percent) 2000	Rate Change 1999–2000
Arkansas	40 and 45	81.1	40 and 45	83.1	2.0	83.5	77.8	80.5	-0.5
California	40 and 45	78.8	40 and 45	78.3	-0.5	78.9	79.0	75.7	-3.1
Colorado	40 and 45	98.0	40 and 45	97.0	-1.0	98.3	97.1	99.1	1.0
Delaware	40 and 45	68.8	40 and 45	66.9	-1.9	76.2	76.3	79.7	10.9
District of Col.	40 and 45	42.3	40 and 45	40.2	-2.1	45.9	34.5	40.7	-1.6
Florida	40 and 45	77.2	40 and 45	70.9	-6.3	72.7	66.4	64.4	-12.8
Idaho	40 and 45	88.5	40 and 45	91.9	3.4	89.4	88.4	86.6	-1.9
Kentucky	40 and 45	70.1	40 and 45	70.0	-0.1	71.9	72.8	73.4	3.3
Maryland	40 and 45	50.7	40 and 45	55.2	4.5	57.1	53.0	54.6	3.9
Missouri	40 and 45	72.7	40 and 45	74.0	1.3	75.6	74.7	75.7	3.0
New Jersey	NJ Min.[1]	53.3	NJ Min.[1]	53.3	-0.1	54.6	57.3	56.1	2.7
New York	40 and 45	58.0	40 and 45	51.6	-6.4	57.7	57.8	55.4	-2.7
North Dakota	40 and 45	87.2	40 and 45	79.4	-7.8	82.5	83.7	81.8	-5.4
Oklahoma	40 and 45	70.8	40 and 45	71.3	0.5	72.1	69.9	71.2	0.4
Oregon	40 and 45	89.1	40 and 45	88.9	-0.2	86.7	85.2	83.1	-6.0
South Dakota	40 and 45	81.0	40 and 45	81.5	0.6	86.0	81.1	79.0	-1.9
Utah	40 and 45	79.4	40 and 45	79.7	0.3	81.3	83.0	80.0	0.6
Washington	40 and 45	83.0	40 and 45	82.6	-0.4	81.7	84.0	82.4	-0.7
West Virginia	40 and 45	70.2	40 and 45	69.4	-0.8	63.6	67.4	64.7	-5.5
Wisconsin	40 and 46	86.4	40 and 46	79.6	-6.7	75.7	83.6	98.4	12.1
Micronesia	40 or 45	30.7	40 or 45	21.4	-9.2	—[2]	21.5	—	—
Palau[3]	40 and 45	—	40 and 45	—	—	72.2	—	37.0	—
Alberta	45	69.5	45	69.1	-0.4	71.4	75.4	75.7	6.2
British Columbia	45	70.4	45	72.0	1.6	68.3	70.6	73.1	2.7
Manitoba	45	56.5	45	67.6	11.1	67.3	77.0	72.3	15.9
New Brunswick	45	62.3	45	59.6	-2.7	58.3	61.1	60.3	-1.9
Newfoundland	45	57.8	45	47.3	-10.5	48.3	56.3	48.8	-9.0
Northwest Terr.	45	43.4	45	44.3	0.9	47.5	51.5	44.9	1.5
Nova Scotia	45	53.6	45	59.6	6.0	63.2	68.0	73.2	19.6
Ontario	45	81.3	45	85.1	3.9	80.6	80.6	80.9	-0.3
Pr. Edward Isld.	45	73.5	45	83.1	9.6	89.7	95.8	87.0	13.4
Saskatchewan	45	63.7	45	64.4	0.7	64.1	65.6	64.7	1.0
Yukon Territory	45	59.3	45	58.3	-1.0	66.1	73.7	68.3	9.0
Total	—	71.2	—	69.2	-2.0	71.2	70.5	69.9	-1.3

D In 2000, the overall passing rate (69.9 percent) of those jurisdictions where the standard was not raised in 1997 was 1.3 percent lower than their 1996 passing rate of 71.2 percent.

D In jurisdictions that did not raise their standards in 1997, passing rates in 2000 increased in half the jurisdictions over 1996 levels and decreased in the other half of the jurisdictions.

D Area II, the Southern Region, reported an overall decrease of 6.5 percent in the passing rate in states not raising their passing standard. In states raising their standard, the decrease was slightly smaller.

D Area III, the Midwestern Region, saw an overall increase of 5.1 percent in the passing rate since 1996. Canada reported an 8.1 percent increase in the passing rate since 1996.

[1] See Table 12 for New Jersey's minimum state requirements.

[2] — = Not reported or not possible to calculate.

[3] Previously reported under Micronesia.

NOTE: Please refer to p. 37 for definition of geographic regions.

SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

FIGURE 13B

Percentage of People Who Met GED Score Requirements, by Region, in Jurisdictions Where GED Score Standard Was Not Raised

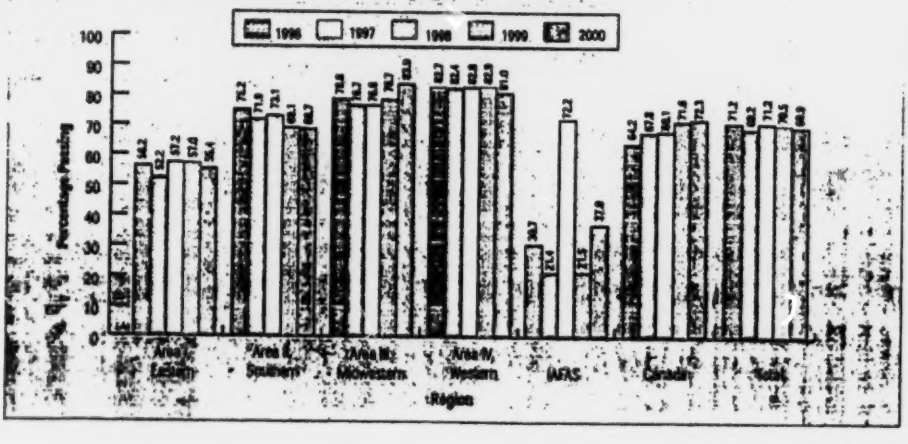

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TABLE 14

Policies[1] for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Minimum Scores[2]	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Min. Age for Testing	Min. Age for Credential[3]
United States					
Alabama	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	$30	18	16
Alaska	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$25 max.	18	18
Arizona	40 min & 45 avg	none	$50 max.	18	18
Arkansas	40 min & 45 avg	legal resident	none	18	16
California	40 min & 45 avg	resident or armed forces[1]	varies	18	18
Colorado	40 min & 45 avg	resident or address of record	$25–$50	17	17
Connecticut[4]	40 min & 45 avg	in-state mailing address	$13 age 21 and over	17	17
Delaware	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$50	18	18
District of Columbia	40 min & 45 avg	valid ID showing residence	$30	18	18
Florida	see note[5]	legal, current resident	$50 max.	18	18
Georgia	40 min & 45 avg	none	$45	18	18
Hawaii	40 min & 45 avg	none[1]	$50	17	17
Idaho	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	18	18
Illinois	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	$25	18	18
Indiana	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	$40 max.	18	17
Iowa	40 min & 45 avg	none	$20	17	17
Kansas	40 min & 45 avg	resident or last attended school in state	$57	18	16
Kentucky	40 min & 45 avg	in-state mailing address	$30	19	16
Louisiana	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$30 max.	17	16
Maine	40 min & 45 avg	none	none for residents	18	18
Maryland	40 min & 45 avg	90 days	$45	16	16
Massachusetts	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$50	18	18
Michigan	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	varies	16	18
Minnesota	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$40–$60	19	16
Mississippi	40 min & 45 avg	30 days or active duty military	$30	16	18
Missouri	40 min & 45 avg	resident or armed forces	$27	18	18
Montana	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$24	17	17
Nebraska	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	$25–$50	18	18
Nevada	40 min & 45 avg	residents of adjacent states may test	$45	18	16
New Hampshire	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$40	18	18
New Jersey[6]	see policy listing	not required	$25	16	16
New Mexico	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	17	16
New York	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	none	19	19
North Carolina	40 min & 45 avg	resident or armed forces; see policy[1]	$7.50	18	16
North Dakota	40 min & 45 avg	none	varies	18	18
Ohio	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$42	16	19
Oklahoma	40 min & 45 avg	documented resident	varies	18	16
Oregon	40 min & 45 avg	resident or last attended school in state	varies	18	16
Pennsylvania	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	18	18
Rhode Island	40 min & 45 avg	resident or armed forces	$15	18	18
South Carolina	40 min & 45 avg	resident or last attended school in state	$40–$80	17	17
South Dakota	40 min & 45 avg	resident or last attended school in state	$50 max.	18	18
Tennessee	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$35–$45	18	18
Texas	40 min & 45 avg	resident	varies	18	18
Utah	40 min & 45 avg	verify residence	$40	18	17
Vermont	40 min & 45 avg	in-state mailing address	$35–$40	18	16
Virginia	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$35	18	18
Washington	40 min & 45 avg	bona fide resident	$40 max.	19	19
West Virginia	40 min & 45 avg	30 days	$33 max.	18	18
Wisconsin	40 min & 46 avg	voting resident or migrant worker	approx. $40	18.5	18.5
Wyoming	40 min & 45 avg	must physically reside in state	varies	18	18

[1] See jurisdictional requirements in the *GED Examiner's Manual* for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees, or contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 36–39).

[2] Minimum scores of "40 and 45" means that a person must achieve a standard score of at least 40 on each test and must achieve an average standard score of 45 or more on the entire battery.

[3] In most—but not all—jurisdictions, exceptions to the minimum age policy are granted on a case-by-case basis. For more information, contact the jurisdictional GED Administrator (listing on pages 36–39).

[4] Connecticut offers free GED testing for persons under age 21.

[5] Florida's minimum score requirement from July 1, 1999, until June 30, 2000, was a minimum of 44 on each test and an average standard score of 45. Effective July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, Florida's score requirement is a minimum of 45 on each test.

[6] New Jersey's requirements are 42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4, 45 on Test 5, and a total standard score of 225.

Jurisdiction	Minimum Score	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee per Battery	Min. Age for Testing*	Min. Age for Credential*
U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States					
American Samoa	40 min & 45 avg	bona fide resident	$20	18	18
Guam	40 min & 45 avg	resident; see policy for exceptions	$20	16	18
Marshall Islands	40 min & 45 avg	citizen or 30-day resident	$7.50	17	17
Micronesia	40 min & 45 avg	citizen or current resident	$7.50	17	17
N. Mariana Islands	40 min & 45 avg	none	$25	18	18
Palau	40 min & 45 avg	resident	$25	17	17
Puerto Rico	40 min & 45 avg	resident or U.S. citizen	none	18	18
Virgin Islands	40 min & 45 avg	see policy	$25	16	16
Canada					
Alberta	45 minimum	must have Alberta address	$65–$120	18	18
British Columbia	45 minimum	resident, citizen or landed immigrant	$45	19	19
Manitoba	45 minimum	not required	$65	19	19
New Brunswick	45 minimum	none	$40	19	19
Newfoundland	45 minimum	resident	$30	19	19
Northwest Territories	45 minimum	6 months	$20	18	18
Nova Scotia	45 minimum	not required	$20 (under review)	19	19
Ontario	45 minimum	resident	$60	19	19
Prince Edward Island	45 minimum	resident	$20	19	19
Saskatchewan	45 minimum	resident	$35	19	19
Yukon	45 minimum	resident	$25	19	19

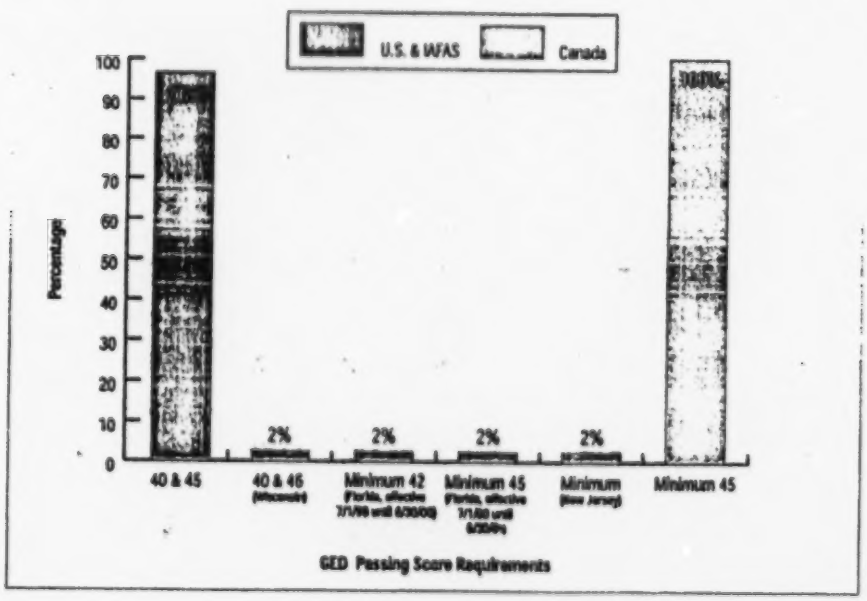
TABLE 14

Continued

- *For most U.S. jurisdictions, the minimum age for issuing credentials is 18. In Canada, most jurisdictions set a minimum credentialing age of 19.*
- *Residency and testing fee requirements are established by each jurisdiction.*
- *Only three jurisdictions, all in the United States, regularly test and credential 16-year-olds: Maryland, New Jersey, and the Virgin Islands.*
- *Only three U.S. states and all the Canadian jurisdictions impose a stricter GED passing-score requirement than a 40 minimum and 45 average. Canada and Florida have established a minimum of 45 on each test; New Jersey, 42 on Test 1 and 45 on Test 5; and Wisconsin, 40 minimum on each test and mean battery score of 46.*

FIGURE 14

Percentage of Jurisdictions, by Minimum GED Score Requirements, in the United States, Insular Areas and Freely Associated States, and Canada



SOURCE: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education.

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Definition of Geographic Regions

Region	Jurisdiction Where Standard Was Raised in 1997	Jurisdiction Where Standard Was Not Raised in 1997
Area I Eastern	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont	Delaware District of Columbia Maryland New Jersey New York
Area II Southern	Alabama Georgia Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia	Arkansas Florida Kentucky Oklahoma West Virginia
Area III Midwestern	Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Nebraska Ohio	Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Wisconsin
Area IV Western	Alaska Arizona Hawaii Montana Nevada New Mexico Wyoming	California Colorado Idaho Oregon Utah Washington
U.S. Insular Areas and Freely Associated States (IAFAS)	American Samoa Guam Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico Republic of Marshall Islands Virgin Islands	Federated States of Micronesia Republic of Palau
Canada		Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Newfoundland Northwest Territories Nova Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Saskatchewan Yukon Territory

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Not pictured: Fred Edwards, Director, Partner Outreach; Mario Payne, Manager, GED Options Program; Cheryl D. Roberts, Client Services Assistant.

Selected GED Publications

Who Took the GED? GED 1999 Annual Statistical Report (2000) $15.00; Item 250800.
Who Took the GED? GED 1998 Annual Statistical Report (1999) $10.00; Item 250798.
Who Took the GED? GED 1997 Annual Statistical Report (1998) $10.00; Item 250797.
Who Took the GED? GED 1996 Annual Statistical Report (1997) $5.00; Item 250796.
Who Took the GED? GED 1995 Annual Statistical Report (1996) $5.00; Item 250795.
Who Took the GED? GED 1994 Annual Statistical Report (1995) $5.00; Item 250794.
Who Took the GED? GED 1993 Annual Statistical Report (1994) $5.00; Item 250793.
GED 1992 Annual Statistical Report (1993) $5.00; Item 250792.
GED 1991 Annual Statistical Report (1992) $5.00; Item 250791.
GED 1990 Annual Statistical Report (1991) $5.00; Item 250790.
GED 1989 Annual Statistical Report (1990) $5.00; Item 250789.
GED Annual Statistical Report Set: 1980–1988 $105.00; Item 250780–88.

Alignment of National and State Standards: A Report by the GED Testing Service (1999) $22.99; K. Woodward, editor; Item 261418.

Compares national and state secondary school standards in the four core academic areas. This report informs educators and the public about the new GED Tests scheduled for release in January 2002 and synthesizes the standards in each discipline. Includes an Executive Summary, also available online at http://www.gedtest.org.

Information Bulletin on the Tests of General Educational Development (GED) (1998) free; Item 250605.

Includes sample test questions, information on how to prepare, and where to call for more information.

The Literacy Proficiencies of GED Examinees: Results from the GED-NALS Study (1996) $20.00; Baldwin, J., Kirsch, I., Rock, D., and Yamamoto, K.; Item 250802.

Presents findings about the literacy proficiencies of adults who take the GED Tests as compared to others evaluated in the National Adult Literacy Survey. The report also explores the skills measured in common by the GED Tests and the National Adult Literacy Survey scale.

The Tests of General Educational Development Technical Manual (1993) $20.00; Auchter, J., Sireci, S., and Skaggs, G.; Item 251203.

Used by those individuals who select or evaluate tests, interpret test scores, or use GED test results. Includes information on test content, norming, scaling, and equating as well as reliability and validity information.

GED Profiles: Adults in Transition 1990–1994 (1990) $55.00; Item 250706.

Seven policy-relevant research reports, based on a 1989 survey of GED candidates, cover a range of findings related to educational background and goals; employment status; demographic, economic, and social factors; and performance of GED candidates.

ACE Fulfillment Service—(301) 604-9073
Official GED Testing Service Website—http://www.gedtest.org